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Year Book of the Dutchess
County Historical Society

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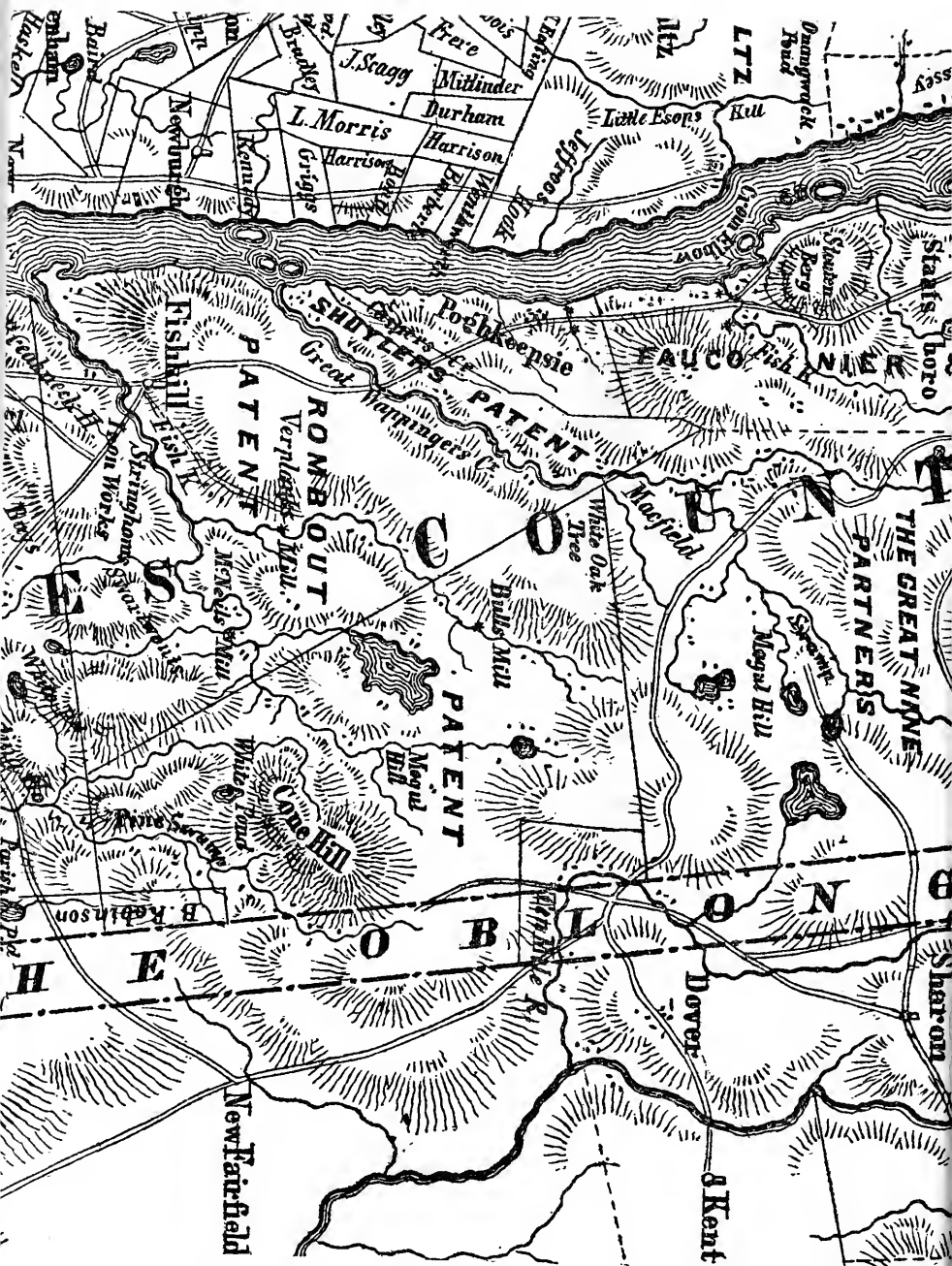
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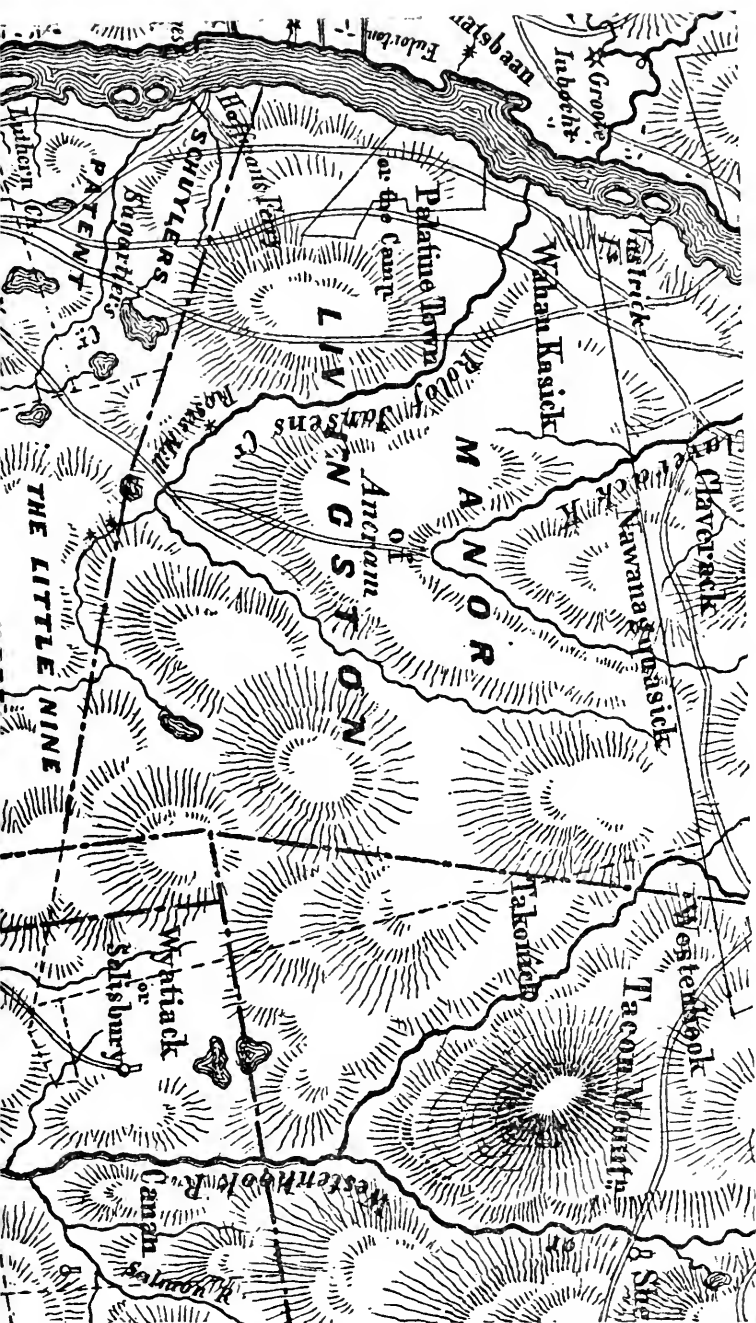
May, 1914—April, 1915

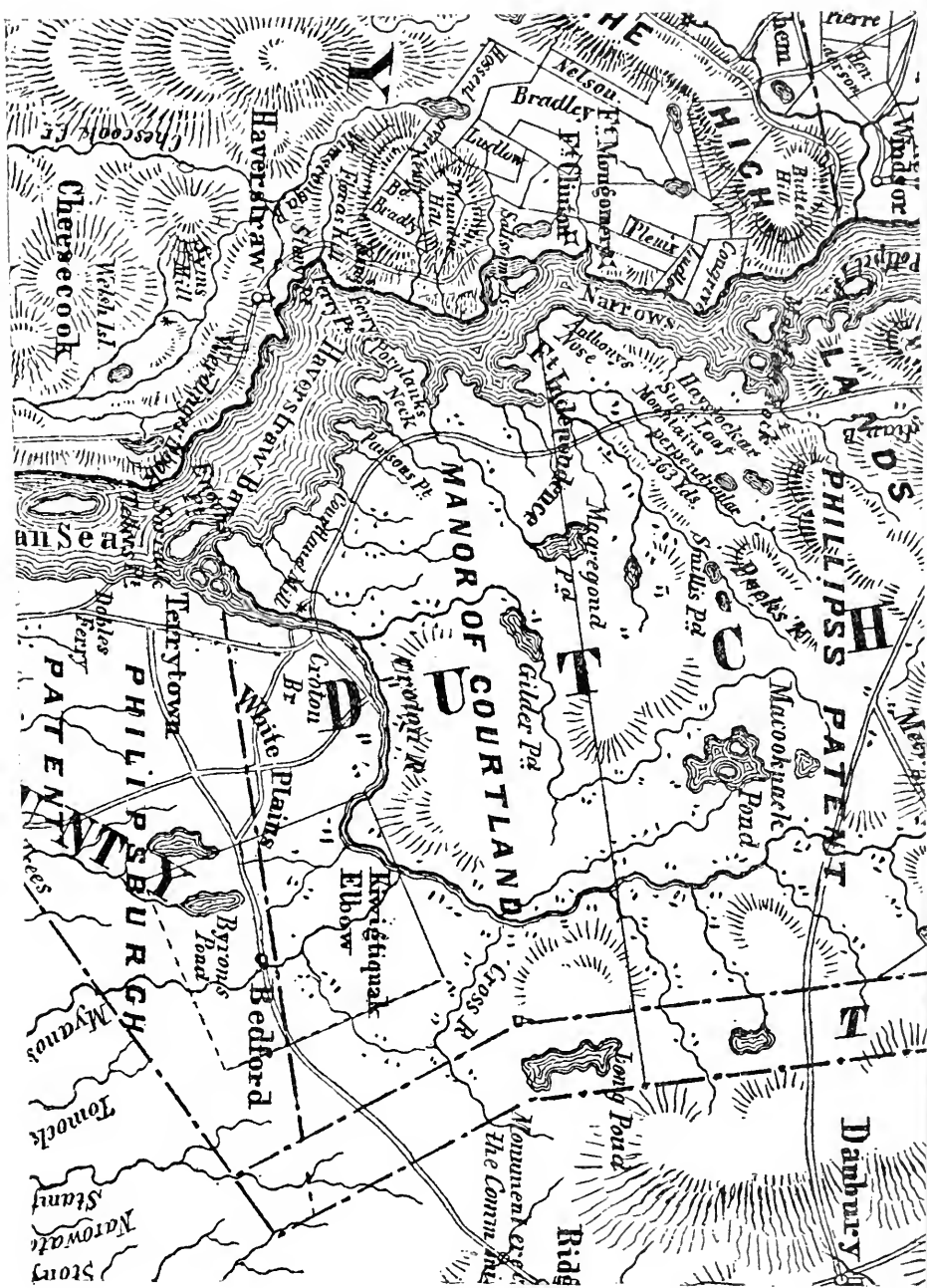
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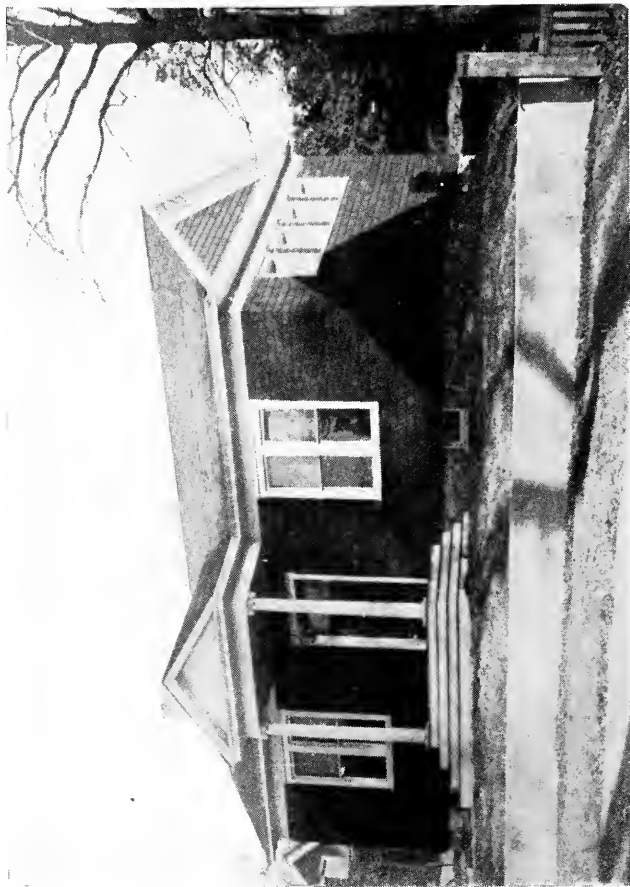
This
Map of Dutchess County
was taken from the
"Chorographical Map
of the
Province of New York
in
North America"...
"Compiled from Actual Surveys:..
By Order of His Excellency
Major General William Tryon
Governor of the Province of New York
by
Claude Joseph Sauthier, Esq^r

Engraved and Published
Charing Cross, London
January 1st, 1779









PLEASANT VALLEY FREE LIBRARY
WHERE THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
WAS ORGANIZED MAY 26th, 1914

YEAR BOOK

OF THE

Dutchess County Historical Society

May, 1914—April, 1915

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1915-1916

PRESIDENT

HARRY N. W. MAGILL Pleasant Valley

SECRETARY

JOHN C. SICKLEY Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

IRVING D. LeROY, M.D. Pleasant Valley

VICE-PRESIDENTS

GEORGE S. VAN VLIET,	Town of	Clinton
SILAS WODELL,	"	Washington
J. WILSON POUCHER, M.D.,	"	Poughkeepsie
HON. THOMAS NEWBOLD,	"	Hyde Park
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,	"	Beacon
J. ADAMS BROWN,	"	Pleasant Valley
ROBERT E. DEAN,	"	Fishkill
DOUGLAS MERRITT,	"	Rhinebeck
PROF. J. E. SPINGARN,	"	Amenia

Annual Meeting Fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual Meeting, First Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the annual dues and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

There is no entrance fee.

Life membership is.....\$25.00

Annual membership is.....\$1.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on or before the Fourth Thursday in April.

FORM OF BEQUEST

**I give and bequeath to the
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
.....Dollars**

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY YEAR BOOK 1915

In April, 1914, the Trustees of Pleasant Valley Free Library issued a small four-paged Bulletin which contained the following:

"The need of an historical organization for the purpose of preserving for future reference events of importance to the people of the county or township cannot be more eloquently expressed than in the following extract from the pen of Col. W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill):

'As we look into the open fire for our fancies, so we are apt to study the dim past for the wonderful and sublime, forgetful of the fact that the present is a constant romance, and the happenings of to-day, which we count of little importance, are sure to startle somebody in the future, and engage the pen of the historian, philosopher and poet.'

"This township has many places of historical interest that have neither written nor printed records; to prevent the loss of such historical incidents and associations steps should at once be taken to collect and preserve them. To that end it is proposed to hold a meeting Tuesday, April 28, 1914, at 7.30 P. M., in the Library, and all interested in the subject of "local history" are especially invited to be present."

The meeting was attended by fifty ladies and gentlemen, Mr. H. N. W. Magill acting as chairman introduced the Hon. Walter Farrington of Poughkeepsie, who, seventy years ago was a resident of the village. He entertained the audience with a delightful reminiscence of his boyhood days.

He was followed by Mr. Geo. S. Van Vliet of Staatsburgh, N. Y., who explained the difference between the "Great Nine Partners" and the "Little Nine Partners", illustrating his remarks with two very old and valuable maps.

On motion of Dr. I. D. LeRoy the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on By-Laws: I. D. LeRoy,

M.D., Chester Husted, Wright Devine, Walter Farrington, J. Adams Brown, and H. N. W. Magill to report on Tuesday evening, May 26th, at 7.30 P. M.

Pleasant Valley, May 26th, 1914.

At 8.15 P. M. there were present in the Library five gentlemen and two ladies, the ladies retiring as they thought there would be no meeting.

Just at that time Mr. John C. Sickley and Dr. J. W. Poucher, of Poughkeepsie entered, the meeting was then called to order by H. N. W. Magill, who called for the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

Letters were then read from Mr. Silas Wodell of Millbrook and Mr. Lewis H. Allen, Clinton Corners, each expressed a desire to become members if an organization of an Historical Society was perfected.

Discussion of the By-Laws as submitted, then followed.

NAME

“The Society shall be known as the PLEASANT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.”

Dr. Poucher moved to amend so as to read DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was seconded by Mr. Sickley who in the course of his remarks said, that while previous efforts to organize a County Society had failed, he thought that the time now was more propitious; after considerable discussion, pro and con participated in by all those present Dr. Poucher's amendment prevailed.

The By-Laws were then adopted and the following were elected as officers for one year:

President, H. N. W. MAGILL

Secretary, JOHN C. SICKLEY

Treasurer, I. D. LEROY, M.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MR. GEO. S. VAN VLIET, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

MR. SILAS WODELL, Millbrook, N. Y.

MR. THOMAS NEWBOLD, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DR. J. W. POUCHER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MR. BENJ. HAMMOND, Beacon, N. Y.

MR. J. ADAMS BROWN, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Vassar Bros. Institute June 30th, at 3 P. M.

The meeting at Vassar Bros. Institute on June 30th was attended by fifteen members including the officers.

Routine business was transacted, and fifty-three members were elected.

On July 17th there was a meeting of the Executive Committee at Adriance Memorial Library at which there were fifteen members elected.

Vassar Brothers Institute,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1915.

Twenty-nine members and the officers were present at this meeting, and seven were elected to membership.

After the routine business had been disposed of, the President introduced Prof. Jas. F. Baldwin, of Vassar College, whose topic "The Value of Local Archives," proved very interesting and instructive.

The following extract of Prof. Baldwin's address is taken from the "News-Press", Jan. 16th, 1915:

"VALUE OF LOCAL ARCHIVES"

by

PROF. JAMES F. BALDWIN, PH.D.

"Americans are fonder of making history than preserving records or turning to the past for guidance or information."

They are usually too busy to think of this.

History is preservation, it is the office of a historian to keep the world's memory alive, and he does an everlasting service to humanity by amassing and preserving historical material within reach before it is too late.

It is an interesting fact noticed by those who are familiar with our large museums, that the farther back we go, the more durable are the materials used for inscriptions, of Egyptian and primitive times, though parchment for mediaeval times, and from then on down to our present time materials used for records become more and more perishable.

This is an age of rapid transitions and changes and unless the fugitive material of today is collected at once it will be lost forever.

It is also true that many arts are fast becoming lost, for instance the art of keeping a diary, which constitutes some of the most valuable historical material.

Then letter writing is not what it used to be; picture postal cards are taking the place of these long interesting documents which were often revelations of personal character.

Editorial writing is becoming machine made, it lacks the personal and individual touch that editors of the past used to put into their writings.

One of our biggest dailies has abolished the editorial page altogether.

Oratory and speechmaking are also changing, and are no longer what they used to be.

There is a prevailing carelessness in American life in regard to the matters that count.

It is time we awoke to a realization of what we are losing and to the importance of recording events of the day.

The common places of one generation are the treasured relics of the next.

We have in this country no public record office as in London or Paris, and those records that do exist are rotting in cellars or garrets or exposed to loss from fire.

Let us briefly review the kinds of records we have at hand today.

In the first place there are the public records.

Many of these are in distracting condition, stored away in impossible places and at the risk of being destroyed by fire or decay. It is our duty to see that these records are kept in good condition and also accessible to the public.

The newspapers, most of whom keep files of back numbers are valuable as historical material.

This is why the paper used here should be of excellent quality, instead of becoming as it does, less and less durable.

Some papers use separate material for printing copies to be put on file.

Other public or semi-public materials are available such as programmes and so on, for history consists not merely of events but of continuities and things in their relation to each other.

Then there are private collections and records of notable families. Members of the latter are in duty bound to gather materials of historical interest and put them in a position to be used. Genealogy is one of the most component parts of history. The library should be a repository for such papers.

Other individual records consist of diaries, and any one of these, if true and sincere, no matter how humble, will not lack in historic value. Diaries are not histories but they are valuable for giving personal points of view.

The churches have their own records and histories waiting to be exploited by the adventurous or interested.

This is a valuable field to the historian which he can not afford to overlook. So there are innumerable trails of history around us. Nor are these merely records of paper and parchment, but are material things, monuments, stones and so on.

Our old Court House was a monument of fine character, we made a mistake in tearing it down. If a monument is of interest to general history then it should not be destroyed but renovated and retained as a public building.

All over our town there are buildings erected after a foreign or exotic form of architecture.

An historical society ought to preserve local styles. The Amrita Club house is one of the very few elaborations of a local style, the old Dutch Manor house; the students' building at Eastman College is also a fairly local style of architecture adopted from Virginia. If instead of copying from Italian, French, and Oriental styles in our homes and public buildings, we had preserved local styles, we would have a city to be proud of in its individuality, attracting visitors from all around.

The marking of historical sites is also an important work for the society. Care and discrimination should be exercised in doing this as it is so easy to make mistakes in this matter.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, one of the best in the country, has proved itself most efficient in this line. Every spot in and around Boston that is in the least prominent historically has been marked or designated in some way. It is the duty of an historical society to collect material, letters and documents of public and historical interest, then publish and produce them for public use.

The avidity for this sort of historical material is greater than most men think. Students at the universities for instance are ever glad to avail themselves of material which they often find hard to obtain.

Unfortunately there is a gradual dying out of historical societies, societies of historical significance."

Dr. Baldwin in concluding his talk touched briefly upon museums. "England teaches us something here," he said. "It shows us how to put remains and relics in their right relationships and it teaches us the value of such things as historical material. Our society should not however, be too local in its organization; it should branch out, come in contact with other organizations of like nature and especially with the State Society. Working thus in co-operation, there is no danger of duplicating, of two societies doing the same thing, and in this way more valuable work may be accomplished."

Fishkill, N. Y., April 22, 1915.

The second annual meeting of the society, held in the First Reformed Church, there were present twenty members and the officers.

The question of the society issuing a publication was discussed and finally referred to the Executive Committee.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Pres. Magill, Sec. Sickley, and Treas. LeRoy. The meeting then adjourned until 2.30 P. M.

2.30 P. M.

The question of a publication for the society was re-opened after considerable discussion. The Executive Committee was instructed to issue a Year Book.

Mr. Douglas Merritt, Vice-President from Rhinebeck, N. Y., then extended the society an invitation to hold its October meeting in Rhinebeck, which was accepted.

The following program was then rendered:

PROGRAM

Organ Prelude,	Mrs. W. Van Benschoten
Call to Order,	President H. N. W. Magill
	of Pleasant Valley
Prayer,	Rev. W. H. Mickle, D.D.
Hymn—tune Austria.	Composed by the late James E. Dean
	for 175th anniversary of this church.

1. Hitherto the Lord hath led us,
 Made us objects of His care,
With His bounteous hand hath fed us,
 Listened to our every prayer;
Laud His goodness, sing His glory,
 Sound His praises everywhere.
2. Here our fathers in their weakness
 Raised this temple to His praise,
Worshipped Him in faith and meekness,
 Sung His name in solemn lays;
He accepted of their offering
 And sustained them all their days.
3. They have all passed on before us,
 Sons and grandsons following sires;
Still is heard the grand old chorus,
 Still here glow the altar fires;
While the self-same loving spirit
 Every loyal heart inspires.
4. May this church remain forever
 Faithful to its covenant King,
Suffering naught on earth to sever
 Ties by which to Him we cling,
Filling up our lives with service,
 While our hearts His praises sing.

Address of Welcome,
The Star Spangled Banner,
Introduction of Speaker,
Address—"Local Events,"

Rev. Cornelius Van Der Mel
Scholars of Public School
President Magill
Hon. Walter C. Anthony,
President of Newburgh Bay
Historical Society

Address—"Local Events,"

Hon. Edmund Platt, M.C.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hymn—"Ancient of Days,"

Chorus Choir

Closing Remarks,

President Magill

America,

Benediction,

Rev. W. A. Edwards,
Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

(Extract from the "Eagle" of April 23d.)

The Dutchess County Historical Society, which was organized at Pleasant Valley last fall, held its first annual meeting at the old Dutch Reformed Church at Fishkill on Thursday. There was a business meeting in the morning and an interesting program at the afternoon meeting when the old church was well filled. Between the two meetings the Young People's Society of the church served an excellent luncheon in the chapel. The society has evidently made a good start and through the efforts of Mr. Dean received a considerable addition to its membership in Fishkill.

The present officers, including H. N. W. Magill of Pleasant Valley, president; J. C. Sickley, secretary, and Dr. I. D. LeRoy, treasurer, were re-elected; also several additional vice-presidents, including Prof. J. E. Spingarn of Amenia, and Mr. Douglas Merritt of Rhinebeck. It is expected that there will be one vice-president from each town when the society is fully organized. There was considerable discussion over the proposition of starting a publication, either a year book or a quarterly. Rev. W. A. Edwards of Pleasant Valley strongly favored a small magazine as a means of preserving papers on local historical subjects. Mr. Sickley and others thought it would involve too much expense to undertake such a plan at present. Finally the matter was left with the executive committee.

The chief features of the afternoon open meeting were the address by Hon. Walter C. Anthony, president of the Newburgh Bay Historical Society, the address of welcome by Rev. Cornelius Van Der Mel, pastor of the church, and the singing by the school children. There was an organ prelude by Mrs. W. Van Benschoten, a few remarks by President Magill in calling the meeting to order, an opening prayer by Rev. W. H. Mickle and then all joined in singing the hymn composed by the late James E. Dean for the 175th anniversary of the church, which was founded in 1716 and will celebrate with the Poughkeepsie Church its 200th anniversary next year. In the address of welcome Rev. Cornelius Van Der Mel referred to the interesting history of the church, and of the Episcopal Church, one of them used as a prison during the Revolution and the other as a hospital.

Mr. Anthony complimented the society on its auspicious start and told briefly the career of the Newburgh Bay Historical Society which has a publication not issued at stated times, but whenever it has accumulated enough interesting local historical matter to justify publishing. Mr. Anthony urged that local newspapers should be saved and indexed and local records carefully preserved. His address contained many useful suggestions for the new organization.

At the close of Mr. Anthony's address President Magill introduced Hon. Edmund Platt as a member of the society who had written a history and published it. Mr. Platt said he would like to have an opportunity to write another book to be entitled "A History of Dutchess County and of the United States." Every event of importance in the history of the country had some connection with local history, and a history of the United States could be written from a local standpoint.

Among those present from Poughkeepsie, besides Mr. Sickley and Mr. Platt were Hon. Martin Heermance, Henry Booth, Dr. and Mrs. Poucher, Alfred N. Peters, Miss Andrus and Mrs. Louis P. Hasbrouck. The next meeting is to be held at Rhinebeck, which will have to do well if it equals Fishkill in new members.

ADDRESS
of the
REV. CORNELIUS VAN DER MEL

Mr. President, members of the Dutchess County Historical Society, and visiting friends—Ladies and Gentlemen:

I desire first of all to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by assigning to me this most pleasant duty of welcoming you here today to what I believe is the oldest Church and most historical section in Dutchess County; than which, in fact, there is scarcely anything more beautifully sacred or more intimately associated with the early Revolutionary history of this county in which you have a special interest.

The one thing I regret most is that my own knowledge of all this interesting history is so limited or fragmentary that it may be said of me as it was of the old Scotch minister of a city Church who once visited and preached in a rural parish and was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came in torrents and destroyed some of the crops, whereupon one elder remarked to another: "This comes o' entrusting sic a request to a meenister who is-n a acquaintit wi' the business."

It is needless for me to remind you that you will find here in this village and surrounding country a most interesting field for historical research, and I am happy to be privileged to welcome you for this your first anniversary meeting to this old Church as a centre of it. There may be older buildings still standing in the county, but I am sure there is not an older Church, and I am equally sure that there is no other village in the county around which there clusters so much that links us with the county's earliest history and settlement, and with the religious, civic and patriotic spirit of our forefathers.

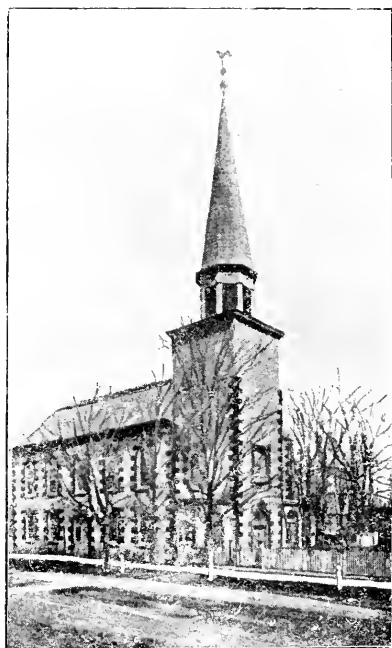
And so I welcome you first of all in the name of this historic Church of our fathers, which next year celebrates the 200th anniversary of its organization, and the 185th anniversary of the erection of its first building—some of which surrounds us at present.

In this Church, greatly changed of course since its early erection, met the Provincial Convention in 1776. It was also

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF FISHKILL
 ORGANIZED 1716 ★ BUILDING ERECTED 1731
 PROVINCIAL CONVENTION MET HERE 1776
 USED AS A MILITARY PRISON DURING THE REVOLUTION
 ENLARGED 1786
 INTERIOR REMODELED 1806 1820 1854 1882

W. E. DEAN, 1882.

FACSIMILE OF THE MARBLE SLAB OVER THE ORIGINAL
 ENTRANCE TO CHURCH



FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, FISHKILL



COAT OF ARMS

used as a military prison during the Revolution, and from one of its windows escaped Enoch Crosby, the imprisoned spy, of whom we read in Cooper's "The Spy."

Around about you on these walls you will find several tablets of historic interest. At my right is one setting forth the names of the organizer of the Church and the ministers who have served as pastors during the two centuries since its organization. On my left is another interesting tablet bearing the following inscription:

In memoriam
Madame Catharyna Brett
widow of
Lieutenant Roger Brett, R. N.
and daughter of
FRANCIS ROMBOUT
A grantee of the Rombout Patent
Born in the City of New York, 1687
Died in Rombout Precinct—Fishkill—1764
To this Church she was a liberal contributor and
underneath its pulpit her body is interred.
This Tablet
was erected by her descendants
and others interested in the
Colonial History of Fishkill
A. D. 1894.

On the wall to my left are two tablets upon which are placed the original brownstone grave markers taken from the adjoining churchyard, in memory of two of the founders and officers of this Church, Abraham Brinckerhoff, and Pieter Du Bois. The inscriptions are in Old Dutch, and are as follows:

Hier lydt het highaam
van Abraham Brinckerhoff
Overleeden Den II van
July-Anno 1738
Oudt Zyndo 38 jaar.

Hier lydt het highaam
van Pieter D'Bois
Overleeden Den 22. van
Januarie-Anno 1737-8
Oudt Zynde 63 jaar.

On the wall to my right are also two tablets, and a large photograph of a Communion tankard and two Communion cups which were used in this Church for 91 years.

The tankard is of peculiar historic interest, and for that reason, as well as for its safe keeping, it has been placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. It was presented to the Church in January, 1820, and bears the following inscription:

Presented by
Samuel Verplank Esq.
To the First Reformed Dutch Church
In the town of Fishkill
to commemorate
Mr. Englebert Huff
by birth a Norwegian
in his life-time attached to
the Life Guards of the Prince of Orange
(afterward King William III of England)
He resided for a number of years in this country
and died with unblemished reputation
at Fishkill—21st of March, 1765
aged 128 years.

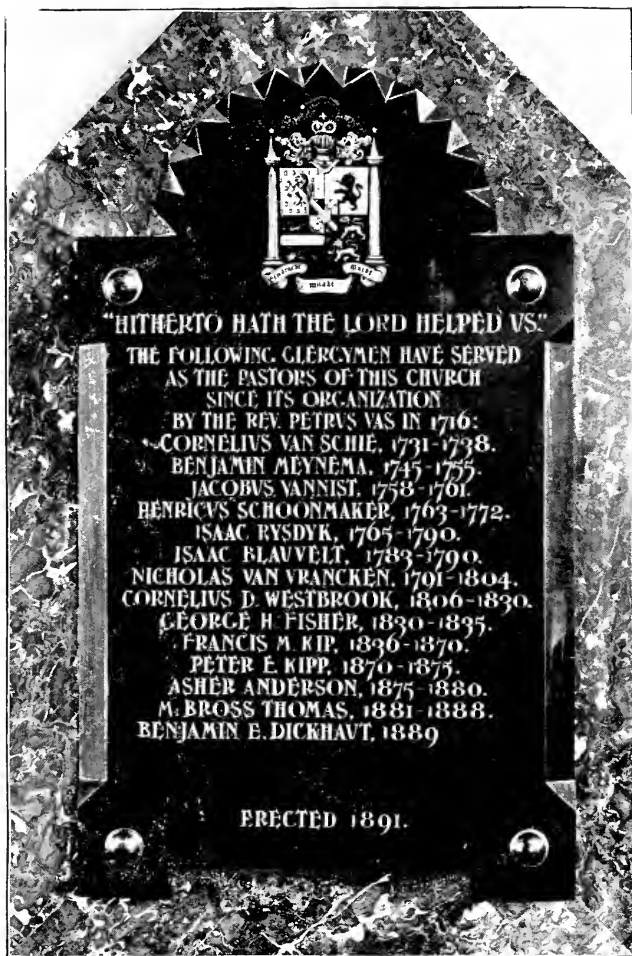
In the second place I welcome you to this old but most beautiful village and vicinity.

Fishkill was one of the first seven Post Offices in the State of New York located on the old Post Road to Albany. It is hallowed not only by the memories of our ancestors, but by the names and lives and graves of early Revolutionary patriots. A few of them lie buried in this adjoining churchyard, and some of them I believe in that of yonder Trinity Episcopal Church. And it is that Church, by the way, that was used as a Hospital during the Revolution, when, it is said, smallpox broke out in the army quartered about a mile further down the road. It is there near the bend in the road—where the soldiers were quartered that you will find the Wharton House which was Washington's headquarters while he was in this section.

Just a little beyond the Wharton House, along the left side of the road is located a small granite monument telling of those who lie buried in the adjoining field—who gave their lives for their country.

A mile or so further into the highlands, on the right side of





BENJAMIN DUKHOUT, 1889-1896
ABEL H. HUIZINGA, 1896-1905
J. RIGINALD DUFFIELD, 1906-1910
CORNELIUS VAN DER MEL, 1910-

the road is a small boulder with a bronze tablet on its face erected by the D. A. R. calling attention to the hills near by on which stood three batteries to protect the pass, 1776-1783.

On the road known as Hopewell Avenue—turning to the left by the Episcopal Church, about a mile and a half up, is the Brinckerhoff Mansion, at which place that great Frenchman Lafayette was entertained by Washington, and where he was so seriously ill. A small granite monument in the adjoining cemetery, and near the road, commemorates the event.

Along yonder mountain range, five miles distant but clearly visible from here is Mount Beacon, where the beacon fires were burned during the Revolution. The D. A. R. have erected there also a tablet to commemorate the place and fact.

I suppose I could continue to weary you with matters of this nature, but this is sufficient to prove to you that you are in a most historic section of Dutchess County, and you need not search far to find fertile ground for historic research.

I also desire to greet you in the name of the brave Dutch who first settled this locality.

I am proud to be a descendant of that sturdy folk who were among the first to come to the shores of our land, and the first to settle in those regions. A people who so valued their civil and religious liberty that they could carry on a war for eighty years to maintain it; and rather than surrender to a cruel and tyrannical enemy, pierced the Dikes and gave their country up to the waters of the sea. They were a people of indomitable courage, fixed determination, deep faith and earnest prayer, whose motto—as is the motto of our Church—was “Nisi Dominus Frustra” (“Without the Lord—Failure) and “Eendracht maakt macht”—“Unity makes strength.”

In the name of that ancestry I greet you today, and I do so in true Dutch style by saying: “Ik bied u hartelyk welkom.”

In closing, friends, I assure you of the real pleasure that is ours in having you with us, and extending to you as an association which has for its special object the careful research and collection and preservation of historical data of this county a most hearty welcome. May you find plenty to do, and may you do it, and may your society live long and prosper.

“BRICK HOUSE FARM”

The Library Bulletin referred to on the first page of this booklet, also contained the following:

BRICK HOUSE FARM

(Extracts from “Newcomb Genealogy”)

Zacchaeus Newcomb, a descendant of Captain Andrew Newcomb, who settled in Boston, Mass., prior to 1663, came to “Crumb Elbow Precinct” or “Little Nine Partners” (being the eighth division of the “Great Nine Partners”), now known as Pleasant Valley Township, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1746. He married Sarah Tobias of “Nine Partners,” and settled on a farm of 1250 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Pleasant Valley, on the “Dutchess Turnpike,” now called the State Road. During the Revolution, Zacchaeus was a Loyalist, and served under General Clinton in New York City. His wife, Sarah, whose sympathies were with the Americans, stayed at home, and managed the farm to such good purpose as to be able to build the “Brick House” from its profits. (The bricks were made from clay found on the farm, and the pit from which the clay was taken is now marked by a beautiful lake that lies between the “State Road” and the Homestead.)

At the time General Washington had his headquarters at Newburgh, Mrs. Newcomb sent him a cheese from her dairy, and while discussing its merits at dinner due credit was given for its excellence.

The old Brick House, as it now stands, was erected about 1778, and remained in the Newcomb family for four generations. In 1859 it passed to James Allen, then to Anthony Briggs, afterwards to Homer Briggs, and, in 1911 returned again to the Newcomb heirs in the person of Mrs. J. Adams Brown, nee Newcomb.

The Brick House is in a splendid state of preservation, interior as well as exterior. The quaint open fireplaces in several of the rooms are not the least of its interesting features.



BRICK HOUSE FARM, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

During the Revolution, when the British started for Albany by way of the Hudson River, Governor Geo. Clinton, who resided in Poughkeepsie, fearing the "Red Coats" might storm the town, had Mrs. Clinton escorted to Pleasant Valley for safety. Query? Was Mrs. Clinton entertained by Mrs. Sarah Newcomb? If not, where was she quartered during that anxious period?

* * * * *

This article elicited the following correction from Mr. Geo. S. Van Vliet, of Staatsburgh, N. Y.:

"The Great Nine Partners Patent was granted on the 27th day of May, 1697, to Caleb Heathcote, John Austin, Jarvis Marshall, Henry Filkins, David Jamison, Augustine Graham, William Creeds Hendrick Ten Eyck, and James Emmet.

"When the second, or Great Division was laid out by Richard Edsall in May, 1734, Great Lot No. 8 consisting of 3626 acres fell to the lot of James Emmet; upon this lot the Newcomb purchase was made (1250 acres), and not the Little Nine Partners."

* * * * *

Some light is thrown on the question of Mrs. Clinton's sojourn in Pleasant Valley by the following correspondence from the public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York (vol. No. 2, pp. 409 and 410, Doc. s. 833 and 834).

Plisent Valey about 8 miles Back of Poughkeeps
SIR: Oct'r 10th 1777.

I just now Received you' Latter. I got Mrs. Clinton as far as Mrs. Barns, Eight miles from the River where I hope we may be Safe; However if you Should think the Enemy would penetrate Farther into the Country we should be glad for a Couple of Covered weagons. I suppose the Intention of the Enemy is to go up to Albany and if they can do that will not penetrate into the Country as far as this, I sent the sloop with the Governors affects to Esopus, excepting a little Close and some of her Bedding. I have given Directions they might be Carried into the Country there as it was Impossible for me thro the Hurry to git them up from Poughkeepsie.

I will leave the sending of the weagons holely to you; if you think it necessary you will send them to this Place.

If you will see the Governor be kind enough to let him know
Mrs. Clinton is as well as Common.

I remain your humble Sre't,

PETER TAPPAN.

P. S. we Will not be desirous to go Farther than this if you
think we may be safe here.

Coll. Hughes, Fish Kill.

(Doc. 834)

Letter of Col. Hughes to Gov. Clinton.

Leroy's 5 o'clock Saturday Morning.

(Oct. 11th, 1777)

My dear Governor:

I had a Letter from Doct'r Tappan Yesterday advising of
Mrs. Clinton's Health & Situation.

If the Enemy land, I Shall give him the earliest intelligence
of it, and advise a Removal into Connecticut, as they will en-
deavor to do all the Mischief they can, no doubt.

There is a clever baggage Waggon at Fishkill that you can
have by sending to Major Keese, if it can be got over.

I order'd him to deliver it to your Order,

Sir.

I am, Dear Governor your most Obdnt

H. HUGUES.

His Excellency Governor Clinton.

ACCESSIONS

The Society has acquired by gift since its organization:
Number

Volumes.
Manuscripts
Pamphlets.1
Maps
Pictures.2

List of Donors

Name	Mms.	Vols.	Pams.	Pic.
Robert E. Dean		1	1	1
Alex. H. Dudley			1	1
H. N. W. Magill				



FIREPLACE WITH OLD DUTCH TILING
THE BRICK HOUSE FARM

EARLY DIVISIONS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY

Dutchess County was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It was provisionally attached to Ulster Co. (because of its few inhabitants), until 1713, when it was represented separately in the General Assembly of the Province. The original act defines its boundaries to be "from the bounds of the County of West Chester, on the south side of the Highlands, along the east side as far as Roeliff Jansen's Kill (now Livingston's Creek), and east into the woods twenty miles. In 1717, Livingston's Manor was taken from its northern part, and in 1812 Putnam County was organized and taken from its southern portion, reducing its area to 765 miles, its present dimensions. (Smith's History, p. 48.)

The first civil divisions of the County were established June 24, 1719. By aid of the Colonial Assembly, it was then separated into three Wards: South Ward, extending from below the Highlands to Wappingers Creek; the Middle Ward, from the latter to Cline Sopas (Little Esopus) Island; and the North Ward, from this point to the northern border of the County. Each Ward elected a Supervisor. (P. H. Smith's His. p. 48.)

At first, while the County was scarcely settled, the territorial limits of the Precincts were quite extensive; but as the population increased, it was found convenient to divide them.

In 1722 the County had only 183 taxpayers, and only one in the Great Nine Partners, in the person of Richard Sackett.

1737 Division of the County of Dutchess into Precincts,

Act passed Dec. 16th, 1737, by the Colonial Legislature. "Be it therefore enacted that from and after the publication of this Act, the said County shall be divided into seven Precincts in the following manner:"

One
South.

The South Precinct to contain all that part of the High Lands which is granted by Patent to Adolph Phillips, Esq.

Two
Rumbout.

The Rumbout Precinct to contain all that part of the Patent, granted to Rumbout and Company, that lyeth to the South and Southwestward of the Wappinger Kill or creek.

Three
Beekman.

Beekman Precinct to contain all that land that was granted to Col. Henry Beekman, deceased, lying in the rear of the patent Granted to Francis Rumbout and Company.

Four
P'keep.

Poughkeepsie Precinct to contain all the Lands to the North West of Wappingers Kill or Creek from the mouth thereof and up along said Kill or Creek and Hudson River until it meets the Patent Granted to Heathcote and Company called the Great or Lower Nine Partners.

Five
Crum
Elbow.

Crumelbow Precinct to contain all of the lands granted to the said Heathcote and Company, called the Lower Nine Partners, and also all the Land Granted to Peter Fanconier and Company and as far to the North ward as a due East line run from the North end of little Esopus Island to the Crum Elbow Kill or Creek.

Six
Rynbeck.

Rynbeck Precinct to contain all the Lands purchased of the widow Pauling and her children, by Dr. Samuel Staats deceased, all the Lands Granted to Adrian Roosa and Company, that land Patent-ed by Col. Henry Beekman deceased, and the lands Granted by Patent to Col. Peter Schuyler commonly called Magdalens Island Purchase.

Seven
North East.

The North East Precinct to contain all the lands granted to Sampson Broughten and Company commonly called Upper Nine Partners.

1743
Extending the
Precincts to
Connecticut
line.

Be it enacted that the East lines of the several Precincts in Dutchess County, which are adjoining the lands of the Oblong, that is to say the South Precinct, Beekman's Precinct, Crum Elbow Precinct, and the North East Precinct, shall and are hereby declared extended as far Eastward as the Colony Line of Connecticut or as this Colony doth extend. Act passed 17th, Dec. 1743.

1762
Division of
Crum Elbow
Precinct.
Act passed
March 20, 1762

An act for dividing Crum Elbow Precinct in Dutchess County into two precincts to be called Charlott and Amenia. Be it therefore enacted,

1762
Division of
Crum Elbow
Precinct.
Act passed
March 20, 1762.
(Continued)

that the said Precinct shall be divided into two Precincts on the following manner the one shall contain all that part of the said Precinct which lies to the Westward of the Easter most tier of lots laid out in the general division heretofore made of the tract of land granted to Heathcote and others called the lower or Great Nine Partners, and shall be called Charlott and the other shall be called Ameniam shall contain the said Eastern most tier of lots and so much of the Oblong as before the publication hereof was contained in Crum Elbow Precinct.

1769
Division of
Beekman
Precinct.

An act to divide Beekman Precinct in Dutchess County into two Precincts, passed May, 20, 1769.

Be it enacted that the said Precinct shall be after the first day of Oct. next, divided into two Precincts in the following manner, beginning at the house of Darius Tallman, near the Nine Partners line, from thence a straight line to the house of William Clark, from thence with a straight line to the house of Caleb Lamb, and thence to run South sixteen degrees West to the South Precinct line, the Westernmost part of which division shall be called Beekman Precinct, and the Easternmost part to be called Pauling's Precinct.

1786
Division of
Charlott and
Rhyneck.

An act to divide Charlott and Rhyneck Precincts into Three Precincts passed March 13th, 1786. Be it enacted that all the lands, parcel of Charlott and Rhyneck Precincts in Dutchess County, comprehended within the limits and bounds following, shall be a separate and distinct Precinct, and called and known by the name of Clinton Precinct, that so to say to begin at the East bank of the Hudson River, at the Northwest corner of a tract of land called Pauling's purchase, to run thence along the North line of said purchase to the Crum Elbow Kill, thence up along the said Creek to the line of the tract of land called

1786
Division of
Charlott and
Rhynbeck.
(Continued)

the Little or upper Nine Partners,' thence Easterly along the said line to the Northeast corner of lot number one, so known and distinguished in the second division of the tract of land, called the Great, or Lower Nine Partners; thence Southerly in the line of that tier of lots to the most Southerly line of the aforesaid Great or Lower Nine Partners; thence westerly along the line last mentioned to the Hudson River, and from thence Northerly, up and along the said River to the place of beginning.

(signed.)

GEO. S. VAN VLIET.

BY-LAWS DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NAME

The name of this Society is the DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OBJECT

The object shall be to discover, procure and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary and ecclesiastical history of the State of New York, and particularly of the County of Dutchess.

To encourage the writing of papers and the delivering of lectures and addresses on subjects of literary and historical interest.

To collect objects of historical interest and arrange for their preservation and exhibition.

MEMBERS

There shall be three classes of members, Annual, Honorary, and Life.

Annual Members shall pay one dollar dues. Any person who in the judgment of the Executive Committee has attained distinction in historical work may be elected an Honorary Member. Any person approved by the Executive Committee may be elected a Life Member on payment of at least twenty-five dollars. Honorary and Life Members shall be exempt from annual dues.

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each Town of the County, one from the City of Poughkeepsie and one from the City of Beacon, twenty-two in all; a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee, which shall consist of the President, the Secretary and the

Treasurer and two other members to be chosen by them. There shall also be the office of Historiographer, which officer shall also be chosen by the Executive Committee.

MEETINGS

There shall be two meetings of the Society in each year, one on the fourth Thursday of April and one on the first Thursday of October. Other meetings may be called by the President or on request in writing of three members. At the April meeting officers shall be elected for the year. At the meeting when officers are elected, twelve members shall constitute a quorum.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents. The President may call special meetings as he may deem necessary.

Secretary. The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; shall notify all persons who may be elected members; shall notify members of the time and place of meetings and perform all the duties of Secretary of such Society.

Treasurer. The Treasurer shall collect and disburse all money of the Society under the direction of the Executive Committee. No bills shall be paid by the Treasurer without the approval of the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall transact all business of the Society and have general management of its affairs including the election of members.

All officers shall hold office until the April meeting, or until their successors are elected.

DUES

The annual dues shall be one dollar, payable on or before the annual meeting in April. Any person joining the Society after November first of any year shall be exempt from dues for that year. Dues shall be computed for the calendar year only. Neglect to pay annual dues for two months after notification by the Treasurer shall be regarded as a withdrawal from the Society.

REPORTS

The officers shall report to the Society at its annual meeting such matters as shall be pertinent to the office, and inform members of the condition of the Society.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The order of business at any meeting of the Society or the Executive Committee shall be as follows:

1. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Election of members.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote of those present, provided a notice of the proposed amendment shall have accompanied the notice of the meeting at which they shall be acted upon.

MEMBERS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HONORARY MEMBERS

MR. WALTER C. ANTHONY	Newburgh
JAMES F. BALDWIN, PH.D.	Poughkeepsie

ANNUAL MEMBERS

A

ADAMS, WILLIAM P.	Red Hook
ADRIANCE, JAMES	Fishkill
ARNOLD, CHARLES N.	Poughkeepsie
ARNOLD, HON. C. W. H.	Poughkeepsie
ARNOLD, REV. F. S.	Poughkeepsie
ANDRUS, HELEN J.	Poughkeepsie

B

BADEAU, JOSEPH N.	Beacon
BAIN, HORATIO N.	Poughkeepsie
BECKWITH, ELIZABETH R.	Stissing
BENJAMIN, F. R.	Fishkill
BENJAMIN, S. GARDNER	Fishkill
BISBEE, JOSEPH B., JR.	Poughkeepsie
BOOTH, HENRY	Poughkeepsie
BRIGGS, EDGAR	Pleasant Valley
BRINKERHOFF, FRANK	Brinkerhoff
BROCKWAY, FRANK A.	Brockway
BROWN, J. ADAMS	Pleasant Valley
BURROWS, CHARLES W.	Fishkill

C

CARROLL, W. R.	Rhinebeck
CASE, REV. C. P.	Poughkeepsie
CHAPMAN, JOHN J.	Barrytown
COETHAL, CATHARINE	Fishkill

CRARY, AMY
CROSBY, M. S.

Beacon
Rhinebeck

D

DAYLEY, ANNA G. W.
DEAN, ANNA
DEAN, HERMAN
DEAN, ROBERT E.
DEEL, GEORGE A.
DELAPERTE, SHODON
DELAPERTE, MRS. SHODON
DEVINE, WRIGHT
DOWS, TRACEY
DUBOIS, FRANCES E.
DUDLEY, ALEXANDER H.
DUDLEY, GUILFORD
DUGAN, JOHN P.
DUMOND, E. B.
DUTCHER, MARION F.

Poughkeepsie
Fishkill
Fishkill
Fishkill
Poughkeepsie
Rhinebeck
Rhinebeck
Pleasant Valley
N. Y. City
Port Orange, Fla.
Fishkill
Rhinebeck
Fishkill
Pleasant Valley
Poughkeepsie

E

EDWARDS, REV. WALTER A.
ELTING, IRVING

Pleasant Valley
Brookline, Mass.

F

FELLOWES, JENNIE
FERRIS, CHARLES
FOQUET, LOUIS D.
FOSTER, W. W.
FOWLER, BENJAMIN M.
FREAR, MERRIT H.

Rhinebeck
Rhinebeck
Fishkill
Rhinebeck
Poughkeepsie
Rhinebeck

G

GOODELL, DR. JAMES F.
GRUBE, HENRY C.

Rhinebeck
Rhinebeck

H

HAIGHT, A. V.
HASBROUCK, MRS. LOUIS
HEERMANCE, MARTIN
HERRICK, THADDEUS J.

Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie

HILL, ALICE	Rhinebeck
HOWARD, FRANK B.	Poughkeepsie
HUSTED, CHESTER	Pleasant Valley
HUYLER, PETER E.	Rhinebeck

J

JOHNSON, MRS. ROBERT	Rhinebeck
JUDSON, WILLIAM H.	Rhinebeck

K

KETCHAM, EZRA	Fishkill
KIP, GARRETT B.	Barrytown
KIP, W. RULOFF	Rhinebeck

L

LATSON, DR. FRANK	Rhinebeck
LEROY, DR. IRVING D.	Pleasant Valley
LOVELACE, GEORGE E.	Pleasant Valley
LOWN, FRANK B.	Poughkeepsie
LOWN, JOHN D.	Rhinebeck

M

MCCARTHY, C. E.	Rhinebeck
McMASTERS, R. J.	Fishkill
MAGILL, H. N. W.	Pleasant Valley
MAGILL, MRS. H. N. W.	Pleasant Valley
MALVEN, REV. FRANK	Pleasant Valley
MARSHALL, CHARLES C.	Millbrook
MERRITT, DOUGLAS	Rhinebeck
MERRITT, STEPHEN H.	Millbrook
MILLER, DR. GEORGE N.	Rhinebeck
MILROY, LAFAYETTE	Rhinebeck
MOORE, EVANGELINE	Poughkeepsie
MOORE, PROF. J. LEVERETT	Poughkeepsie
MORGAN, FREDERICK N.	Poughkeepsie
MORGANTHAU, HENRY, Jr.	Hopewell Junction
MYERS, REV. F. ROY	Fishkill
MYLOD, JOHN J.	Poughkeepsie

N

NEWBOLD, HON. THOMAS	Hyde Park
NAYLOR, GEORGE, Jr.	Peekskill
NAYLOR, MRS. GEORGE, Jr.	Peekskill
NEWTON, REV. E. P.	Hyde Park

O

OLIN, STEPHEN H.	Rhinebeck
OLMSTED, JULIA C.	Rhinebeck
OLMSTED, MARY A.	Rhinebeck
OVEROCKER, GEORGE	Poughkeepsie

P.

PECKHAM, DR. A. L.	Poughkeepsie
PELTON, HENRY V.	Poughkeepsie
PETERS, ALFRED H.	Poughkeepsie
PETERS, FREDERICK	Fishkill
PHILLIPS, HON. SAMUEL K.	Beacon
PIERCE, CLARENCE W.	Poughkeepsie
PLATT, HON. EDMUND	Poughkeepsie
POST, MISS PHEBE	Pawling
POUCHER, DR. J. WILSON	Poughkeepsie
POUCHER, MRS. CATHERINE, D. S.	Poughkeepsie

Q

QUICK, AUGUSTUS	Rhinebeck
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R

RAPALJE, JOHN	Hopewell Junction
REED, MISS	Rhinebeck
REED, MISS JULIA	Rhinebeck
REYNOLDS, HELEN W.	Poughkeepsie
RIKERT, R. RAY	Rhinebeck
RINGWOOD, J. F.	Poughkeepsie
ROOSA, LAURA	Fishkill
ROOSEVELT, HON. FRANKLIN D.	Hyde Park
ROSE, ABRAM J.	315 Broadway, N. Y. C.
ROSENKRANZ, LEWIS	Rhinebeck

S

SCHAAD, HENRY
 SCHLOSSER, HON. JOHN F.
 SCHICKLE, WILLIAM
 SCHRYVER, M. V. B.
 SEAMAN, GEORGE
 SHAW, FRANK C.
 SHERMAN, GEORGE H.
 SHERWOOD, CHARLES D.
 SHERWOOD, MRS. CHARLES D.
 SICKLEY, JOHN C.
 SNOOK, R. RICHARD
 SPINGARN, PROF. J. E.
 SPRATT, GEORGE V. L..
 STOUGHTENBURGH, ELIZABETH
 SUCKLEY, R. B.
 SUTCLIFFE, MRS. A. C.

Rhinebeck
 Beacon
 Poughkeepsie
 Rhinebeck
 Poughkeepsie
 Fishkill
 Poughkeepsie
 Brinkerhoff
 Brinkerhoff
 Poughkeepsie
 Fishkill
 Amenia
 Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie
 Rhinebeck
 New York City

T

TRAVER, MERRITT H.
 TRAVER, THADDEUS A.
 TREMPER, BENJAMIN
 TROY, PETER H.

Rhinebeck
 Rhinebeck
 Rhinebeck
 Poughkeepsie

V

VANDEVOORT, ANNA
 VANDEVOORT, J. B.
 VAN HOUTEN, FRANCES H.
 VAN KLEECK, CHARLES M.
 VAN KLEECK, FRANK
 VAN VLIET, GEORGE S.
 VAN VREDENBURGH, L.

Fishkill
 Fishkill
 Beacon
 New York City
 Poughkeepsie
 Staatsburgh
 Rhinebeck

W

WAGER, A. LEE
 WARD, WILLIAM T.
 WHEELER,, EVERETT P.
 WELLS, EUGENE
 WHITE, MRS. ELIZABETH M.
 WHITE, HELENA

Rhinebeck
 Poughkeepsie
 New Hamburg
 Rhinebeck
 Fishkill
 Fishkill

WILLIAMS, JOHN J.	Rhinebeck
WILSON, DR. JOHN S.	Poughkeepsie
WODELL, SILAS	Millbrook
WODELL, MRS. SILAS	Millbrook
WODELL, KATHARINE	Millbrook
WOOD, ISAAC J.	Fishkill
WOOD, LEWIS	Fishkill
Z	
ZABRISKIE, CAPT. A. C.	New York City

Year Book of the Dutchess County Historical Society

V. 2

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October, 1915—October, 1916

John Pawling 120.50

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Chris Jr.

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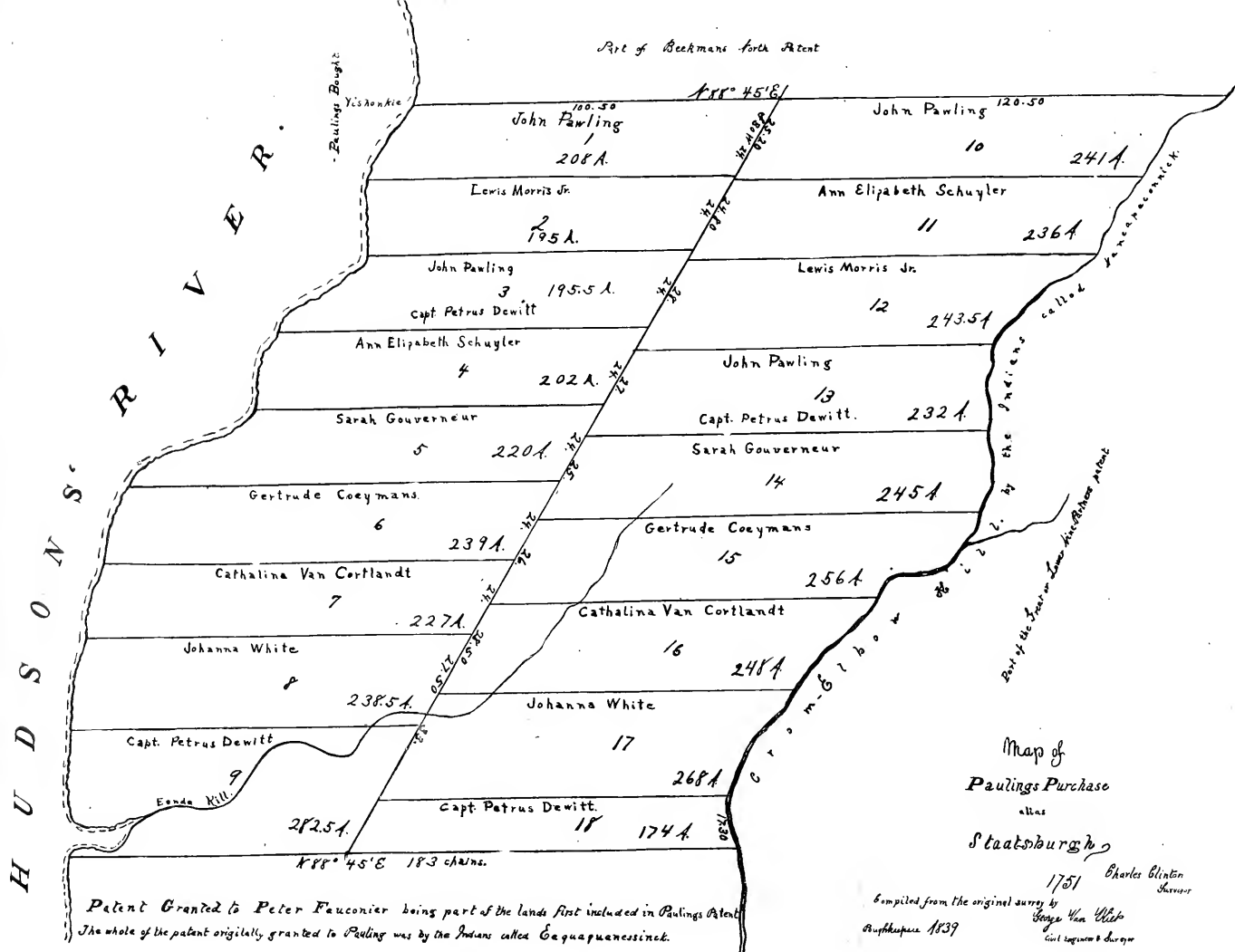
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H. N. MAGILL
President
Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

YEAR BOOK

OF THE

Dutchess County Historical Society

October, 1915—October, 1916

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1916-1917

PRESIDENT

HARRY N. W. MAGILL Pleasant Valley

SECRETARY

JOHN C. SICKLEY Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

IRVING D. LEROY, M. D. Pleasant Valley

HISTORIOGRAPHER

HENRY BOOTH Poughkeepsie

VICE-PRESIDENTS

GEORGE S. VAN VLIET,	Town of	Clinton
SILAS WODELL,	"	Washington
J. WILSON POUCHER, M. D.,	"	Poughkeepsie
HON. THOMAS NEWBOLD,	"	Hyde Park
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,	"	Beacon
J. ADAMS BROWN,	"	Pleasant Valley
ROBERT E. DEAN,	"	Fishkill
DOUGLASS MERRITT,	"	Rhinebeck
PROF. J. E. SPINGARN,	"	Amenia

Annual Meeting Fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual Meeting, First Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the annual dues and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

There is no entrance fee.

Life membership is.....\$25.00

Annual membership is..... \$1.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on or before the Fourth Thursday in April.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
.....Dollars.

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY YEAR BOOK, 1916

RHINEBECK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

Semi annual meeting was held in the Starr Institute. The President presiding, the meeting called to order at 2 P. M. The Rev. W. H. Pott, Ph.D., Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church of Westchester offering the opening prayer.

Following the election of new members the Secretary read a letter from Prof. J. E. Spingarn inviting the Society to hold its next meeting in Amenia.

Rev. Walter A. Edwards, rector of St. Paul's, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., presented a paper entitled the "Development of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

It is with much diffidence that I come forward today with a subject I feel should be laid before you by someone more expert by long personal contact and greater familiarity with the names and places and events described. I am a new-comer, and everything I say will be the result of the sifting of evidence done by others whose opportunities and talents have made them authorities in this special branch in the history of Dutchess County. I cannot claim to add anything to the subject by original research, which ought to be the aim of one coming before an Historical Society.

Let me say at the outset that one could not very well begin to consider this subject without the invaluable assistance of the work of Miss Reynolds in her "History of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie," a work that has so excited my interest and admiration as to set me wondering what this Society could do, or rather could *not* do, if it could enlist the active sympathy and assistance of someone with a like literary ability, clearness of vision, and pronounced instincts of historical research.

In addition to Miss Reynolds' History I have, by her kindness, had access to a pamphlet of considerable interest written by the Rev. Dr. Ladd—once Rector of Trinity Church, Fishkill—and entitled "The Founding of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County". The discovery of a mass of documents in the Christ Church archives enabled Miss Reynolds to correct many inaccuracies in Dr. Ladd's brochure, but the pamphlet is of interest if only for comparison.

The Episcopal Church first came to Dutchess County through the missionary zeal of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, the father of the distinguished Bishop of the same name.

He was Rector of St. George's, Hempstead, L. I., and was invited to visit in Dutchess County by certain of the residents, some of whom had been his parishioners at Hempstead, and had moved up to this part of the country. The invitation was extended through John Bailey and Thomas Langdon, Esquires, whom Mr. Seabury styles "the Church Wardens", though there is no record of their appointment to that office. In the autumn of 1755 Mr. Seabury made his first visit preaching and baptising at Fishkill.

Greatly encouraged by his reception he continued to visit the county, holding services and preaching in private houses and in the Dutch Reformed Church at Fishkill, which was kindly placed at his disposal for this purpose.

As a missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of England, Mr. Seabury wrote full accounts of his visits; and these, together with his entries in the Register at St. George's Hempstead record the dates and particulars of the mission work in Dutchess County.

Thus we gather that he made six visits which took him over the neighborhoods of Fishkill, Philip's Manor, Poughkeepsie,

Rombout Precint, Beekmans' or Batemans' Precint, and "Nine Partners" or Crum Elbow. He baptised some 113 persons during this period, which extended from November 1st, 1755 to June 14th, 1762.

Some further light is thrown on the work of this remarkable man by a pamphlet written by himself in reply to an anonymous attack upon him, and entitled "A modest reply to a letter of a Gentleman to his friend in Dutchess Co., lately published by an anon-i-mous writer—By Saml. Seabury, A.M., Missionary from the Society for the Prop. of the Gospel in foreign Parts."

In his pamphlet Mr. Seabury disproves the unkind allegations of his assailant that his visits were un-called for and unwelcome, and gives many interesting details of the largely attended and enthusiastic services he had conducted.

Mr. Seabury died in 1764, and his work in this county was immediately taken up and carried on by the Rev. John Beardsley, a clergyman ministering at that time at Groton, Conn. The Church at Groton had not been keeping to its engagements with Mr. Beardsley, so he willingly accepted an offer from the community centering around Fishkill and Poughkeepsie to become the first resident Missionary in Dutchess County. A "meeting of the members of the Episcopal Church in Dutchess County" was held on October 26, 1766. Money was subscribed for the purchase of a Glebe, a settled salary was guaranteed for the Missionary, and the S. P. G. duly appointed Mr. Beardsley to the position. He entered on his duties December 21, 1766 and held his first service in a private house somewhere in Beekman's precinct, not far from Sylvan Lake.

Mr. Beardsley's duties lay between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. He lived in the Glebe House at Poughkeepsie. The two parishes were so conducted up to 1809 under six succeeding Rectors.

The Church now organized began to make some progress. A congregation was organised at Beekman in 1767, and one at Nine Partners. Trinity Church, Fishkill was built in 1768 or 1769. On January 1, 1773 subscription lists were sent out for the building of a church at Poughkeepsie, and during the autumn of that year the foundation of the first Christ Church, Pough-

keepsie was laid. The building was completed and consecrated on Christmas Day 1774.

Mr. Beardsley's ministration so far had been crowned with great success, but here intervenes a period when not only was there no growth, but the infant church in Dutchess County, in common with the Episcopal Church in the whole country was threatened with complete extinction.

This Church had always had its great and serious difficulties, chiefly owing to its lack of organization. Other religious bodies were at work in the field with their organization complete, but here was an Episcopal Church without a single Bishop. Candidates for Holy Orders had to undertake a long and perilous voyage across the ocean to obtain the laying on of hands, and a large proportion—perhaps two-thirds—of them perished in the attempt, mostly from the ravages of small-pox.

As far back as November 24, 1702 the Rev. John Talbot writing to Mr. Gillingham said: "We have great need of a Bishop here, to visit all the Churches, to ordain some, to confirm others, to bless all."*

No difficulty of the Church in the American Colonies is however comparable to the dangers and perils that surrounded her in the days of unrest previous to the Declaration of Independence, and the progress of the Revolutionary War. The clergy by their birth, training and obligation of their oath of Allegiance to the British Sovereign were for the most part Loyalists, and their embarrassment at this period is thus recorded by Mr. Inglis in his report to the S. P. G. in 1776, in which he says:

"To officiate publicly and not pray for the King and royal family according to the liturgy, was against their duty and oath, as well as dictates of their conscience; and yet to use the prayers for the King and royal family would have drawn inevitable destruction on them. The only course which they could pursue, to avoid both evils was to suspend the public exercise of their functions, and shut up their churches."**

Mr. Beardsley was intensely loyalist, and so this was the course adopted in Dutchess County. All services were stopped

*Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. 3, p. 413.

**Id., Vol. 3, p. 1053.

at Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, a note to that effect being made in the records on July 13, 1766.

All during the troublous times that followed Christ Church remained closed, while Trinity, Fishkill was used as a hospital for the military who were stationed in that locality. Mr. Beardsley himself incurred the distrust of the Council of Safety, and was deported from Poughkeepsie by their order on December 13, 1777.

No services of the Episcopal Church were held in Dutchess County until 1787, when the Rev. Henry Van Dyke was appointed Rector of the joint parishes of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill.

We have seen how lack of organization hampered the work of the Church in the American Colonies, and one can easily see that but for the Divine Providence the days of the Revolution would have closed the history of this Church in this country;—but there was a third cause that operated against the development of the young community established in this county—a cause which was local.

In the establishment and organization of the joint parishes there were some business arrangements made, chiefly with regard to some portion of the Glebe, in which the two vestries and the Rector were involved. These arrangements resulted in such a tangle that it took many years of more or less angry dispute to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion. For the purpose of this paper it is unnecessary to enter into the details of this quarrel, but it is of interest to note it as one of the factors that hindered the development and extension of the missionary work of the little Church, so essential to its growth.

The period of the Revolution was followed by one of anxious watchful waiting on the part of the Episcopal Church in the United States. In the State of New York the Church tried to hold fast to the remnant that remained to her, and waited for the consummation of her hopes for an organization which she in a measure realized by the consecration of Bishop Provoost in 1786. Almost immediately the influence of this fuller organization was felt, and the Church began to hold out her hands to the more remote parts of the county.

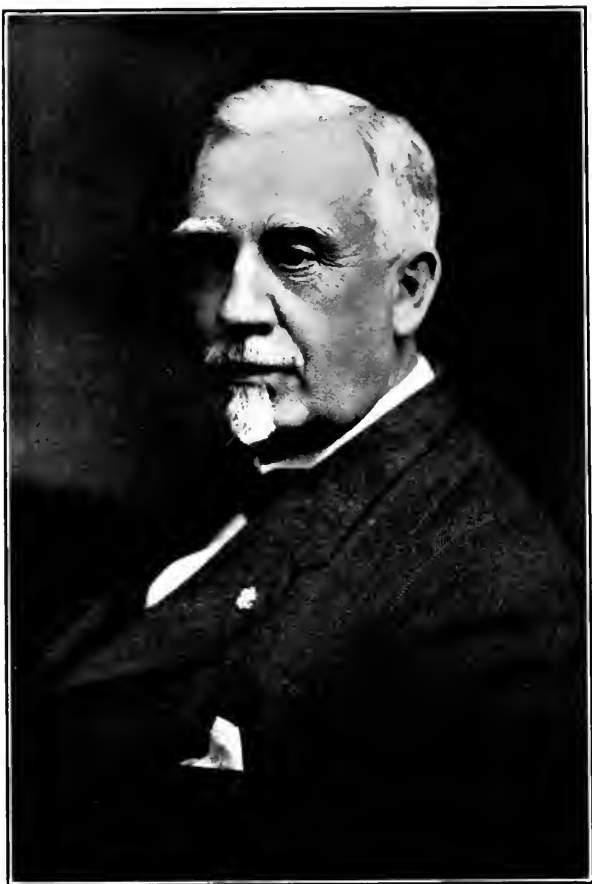
The first effort to extend the influence of the Church in this way was the foundation of a Mission at Red Hook in 1788, which Miss Reynolds thinks was the beginning of what is now the church of St. Paul, Tivoli.

The congregation at Beekman which had been disorganised and disbanded sprang again to life, and in 1793 organized the parish of St. Annes. It is regrettable that St. Ann's was also of short life, and that a further effort in 1850 by which St. Mary's mission at Poughquag was organized by the Rev. Homer Wheaton of Lithgow also came to an untimely end, and the Church which the Rev. Samuel Seabury tried to plant in "Bateman's Precinct" is not today represented there.

The next missionary effort was made by the Rev. Philander Chase, then Rector of the joint parishes of Poughkeepsie and Fishkill. He organised in 1801 the parish of St. Peter's, Lithgow, from which in turn have grown the churches of St. James, Dover Plains, St. Thomas, Amenia Union, and Grace Church, Harte's Village, now Grace Church; Millbrook, established in 1864.

The year 1811 opens a new and important era in the development of the Church in Dutchess County. In that year Dr. Samuel Bard, with other Episcopalians living at Hyde Park, founded St. James' parish. The Church was built in that year, and consecrated on October 10. by Bishop Hobart. Under succeeding Rectors St. James has done much to further the development of the Church in this beautiful section of the Hudson Valley, and from it directly was organised the parish of St. Margaret's, Staatsburg, which was a mission of St. James', from about 1858 to the time it became an independent parish in 1882. From Hyde Park also was organized the Church of the Holy Apostles, Clinton—of which I think I am, correct in saying no trace now remains.

Indirectly Hyde Park has given life to the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck,—organised in 1852; and St. John's, Barrytown, in 1888. Am I crediting it with too much when I venture to wonder if the savor of its good works and the atmosphere it had created in the vicinity were possible factors in the foundation of a House of religious learning at Annandale? In any case this



IRVING D. LE ROY
Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

institution of St. Stephens by Charter of 1860 is one more epoch in the development of the Church in the County.

Meanwhile the growth of the City of Poughkeepsie had led to the foundation of a second Church, not far from the mother Church, which was consecrated in 1835 under the patronage of St. Paul.

The first Rector of St. Paul's, The Rev. Fred. W. Hatch reached out to Pleasant Valley in his zeal for missionary work, and in 1837 the Church of St. Paul, Pleasant Valley, named no doubt after her first Missionary's own parish, came into full organization and union with the Diocesan Convention.

There seems to be very little in the records about Trinity, Fishkill after its severance from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie. For a time it was united to neighboring parishes in Putnam County but does not seem to have had any individual life or growth. The Church, did however develop south of Poughkeepsie, for in 1833 St. Anna's Fishkill Landing was incorporated, and in 1834 Zion Church, Wappingers' Falls.

St. Anna's is practically the present parish of St. Luke's, Matteawan; and it is of interest to note that quite recently I have discovered a set of Sacred Vessels for the Communion that was presented by St. Anna's to St. Paul's, Pleasant Valley with a very kind letter dated December 21, 1850. The plate is of Britannia ware and is in good preservation though it had been stored away in an attic for many years.

A very important meeting was held at St. James', Hyde Park on February 10, 1848. At the invitation of Dr. Sherwood, then Rector of that parish seven of the clergy met, who "did then and there, taking into consideration the state of the Church in Dutchess County, resolve themselves into a meeting for extending the influence of the Church."*

This was the beginning of the "Dutchess Convocation," which has passed through various stages of development, and exists yet in the present Archdeaconry system.

The Rev. Sheldon Davis was the first Missionary placed in the field by the Convocation, and he soon founded two congregations that are yet in organised existence—The Mission at

Manchester Bridge, opened in 1850, and the Church of the Regeneration at Pine Plains, incorporated in 1859.

Mr. Davis had his headquarters at Pleasant Valley, and conducted mission services in small communities as occasion served. He was a faithful Missionary in this county, and resigned in 1863 to become Chaplain to the Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn.

Here I will close, because I believe I have covered in a sketchy way the ground that is of historic interest. The further growth and development of the Church, its problems of the present and its outlook for the future lie beyond the scope of this effort; nor are they of particular interest to us as an Historical Society. But when the history of our times is written I am sure that there will stand on record the names of many who work and labor—if not in the picturesque circumstances of a Seabury or a Beardsley, yet with as great a belief in the high destiny of the Church of their love and allegiance.

He was followed by the Hon. Edmund Platt, M.C. from 26th Cong. Dist., N. Y., who addressed the members on the "Constitutional convention of the State of New York" held in Poughkeepsie Court House, 1788.

Following were elected Vice-Presidents, Mr. John Raypalije of Fishkill and Mr. Everett L. Wheeler of Wappingers.

Meeting was closed with a benediction by the Rt. Rev. Charles Summer Burch, Suffragan Bishop of N. Y.

Amenia, Thursday, April 27, 1916.

Second annual meeting of the Society was held in the Opera House.

President presiding, called the meeting to order 2 P. M. The Rev. J. E. Lyall of Millbrook offering prayer.

Following the address of the President Rev. Mr. Edwards offered a resolution that the Executive Committee be authorized to have the society incorporated, adopted.

Treasurer's annual report showing a balance of \$116 was adopted.

The proposition to have all vice-presidents included in the Executive Committee after considerable debate was defeated.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the reelection of President Magill. Treasurer, LeRoy, and Secretary Sickley.

Mr. H. V. D. Reed of Amenia presented a very interesting paper on "The Early history of Amenia."

EARLY HISTORY OF AMENIA

by

MR. H. V. D. REED

It is not possible for me to bring anything new in the way of historical information or to add anything to the matter which has already been gathered by those who have gone before us. We owe a debt of gratitude to those who have spent their time and money to gather up and preserve the records which remain of former times and events. We review these records of the past with great interest, and they are of value to us in showing the progress which is being made in all the various departments of living. And we are glad that this Dutchess County Historical Society has been organized to gather together and preserve the records of our own times, that the generations to come may have a more complete knowledge of affairs during these years. than we are able to find of conditions and people in the years preceeding us. And yet I am surprised at the amount of information gathered from the meagre sources at command. A person used to the study of records can gather a whole lot of information that a casual reader would not notice. By putting this and that together he is able to bring out facts, that without such study would have never been discovered. What wonders of history the geologist finds written in the rocks and debris of mother earth, which none but a trained scholar can read. He has found that this earth instead of being made in six days of twenty-four hours each as we naturally infer from the first chap-

ter of Genesis, has been untold and inconceivable ages in the making, and is not yet finished. The same processes are at work now in its conformation as have been going on for thousands of years. And seems likely to go on for thousands of years to come. And he has found also that mankind, who according as we read chronology, has been an inhabitant of the earth for some six thousand years, has really been untold ages in reaching his present state and is not yet a finished product. It brings to mind the old heathen adage "The Mills of the Gods grind slowly." But we say that the Almighty is working out his plans for this vast universe in his own way and time. And not so slow either. Time may seem slow to the youngster in his 'teens. But to one who has reached their score years and ten, time flies. The years fairly tumble over one another in their haste to get by. We are making history at a tremendous rate. These first years of the present century have seen greater advances in all the departments of our living than any like period in all recorded history. The advances and changes are so rapid that one can scarcely keep in touch with them all. The changes that have taken place in our ways of doing business; in our mercantile firms; in our manufacturing plants, and among the farming community; within my own recollection is astonishing. I can count on my fingers, and not use them all, the farms in this town, that are owned and occupied by the family or their descendants of those who owned them when I was a lad. W. A. Benton owns and occupies his grandfather Hitchcock's farm. Arthur Benson is on the farm owned by his ancestors. Guernsy Cline owns his grandfather's farm. That is all in the southern part of the town except my own which has been in the Reed family already four generations. In the upper part of the town we have Walter Sherman's farm, Ambrose Mygatt's (now Wallie Culvers). Abram Mygatts and John K. Meads occupied by their descendants. The rest have been sold, and resold, some of them many times, and not a vestige of their former owners remain. And the business houses likewise have changed hands or gone out of sight. Oliver Chamberlain kept a general store on the corner where Jackson the druggist now is, George Conklin where Mr. Hanin is now.—Freeman kept the hotel where the Pratt house

is. Northrop Rose had a little shoe and candy store where Monetts garage stands. The Amenia Seminary was in the height of its glory. Columbus Reed had a store in Wassaic. Milo Winchester kept the store in South Amenia as long as ago I can remember. And I think quite likely there are goods in the store now that were there then. At Amenia Union (then Hitchcocks corner), Amariah Hitchcock had the lower store and Post Office. On the hill where Collins Smith now is was Charles Wattles, merchant and tailor. Across the street over the line in Connecticut was "Price and Ingersolls New York cheap store." The Gridley furnace at Wassaic was running full blast. Joseph Bassett made wagons and plows at South Amenia. Calvin Chamberlain made plows at the city, now Smithfield. Henry Bird made grain cradles and so did George Morgon, and that reminds me that Harry Morgan is on the old place owned by his grandfather and I think his great grandfather which adds one more to those already mentioned, making nine in all. Seeley North had some kind of woolen mill at Leedsville, He carded wool into rolls for the big spinning wheels, among other things. Joseph Hunt kept a store and Post Office there.

There were saw mills and grist mills in many places in town, and tailor shops, and shoe makers shops and harness shops. These are mostly gone only a remnant left, and these largely run for repairs. The little manufacturers and businesses run out by the large concerns. And how the names have changed. Where are the Ingrahams—the Pains—the Powers—the Reynolds. Prominent families in this north part of the town. In the south part the Swifts—the Clines—the Barlows—the Chamberlains—the Hitchcocks—the Reeds. Only a very few of these names are still represented and they are growing fewer. In my own part of the town sixty-five years ago, one would scarcely meet a person who was not, a Swift or a Cline or Hitchcock or a Chamberlain or a Reed. I have alluded to quite a good many changes that have taken place that I can remember, and yet I have touched upon only one phase of our local history. I have said nothing about the changes that have taken place in our ways of doing business. In our farming operations, in our modes of travel, in our methods of communica-

tion or in the thousand and one things that are constantly being introduced. There is not time to go into all these details. And yet some one says time is slow. No Sir, Tempus jugit. And if this historical society keeps up with the procession, and gets a record of only the important events of our own day somebody has got to be busy.

Following Mr. Reed, Judge Frank Hasbrouck gave a very instructive talk on the early history of the County, devoted principally to the Harlem Valley, showing how settlements were made usually in those valleys which run north and south.

Mr. R. M. Bosworth of Amenia, talked informally on the archaeology of the Town, describing a number of Indian implements which he had found in and near Amenia.

There was also a very interesting and instructive exhibit of Revolutionary and Pre-Revolution material from local homes and institutions.

On motion of Mr. F. B. Lown of Poughkeepsie a vote of thanks was extended to the Rev. J. J. Cowles for his very efficient work in preparing for this meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Memorial Library November 4, 1916 it was voted to accept the invitation of Mr. W. P. Adams for the Society to hold its next meeting at Red Hook.

Mr. Henry Booth was elected Historiographer and at once entered upon his duties.

Red Hook, Thursday, October 5, 1916.

The meeting was held in the Lyceum called to order at 2 P. M. by the President.

The following letter was read by the Secretary.

August 28, 1916.

Mr. John C. Sickley, Secretary,
Dutchess County Historical Society,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Sickley:

A pamphlet of some ten or fifteen thousand words on "Troutbeck, the History of a Dutchess County Homestead", is now being prepared by a writer who has already made some important contributions to the history of the county, and I have offered to print it at my expense. It has occurred to me that the Dutchess County Historical Society might like to have the work appear under its auspices, possibly as the first of a series of monographs on county history and antiquities, more especially as no expense on its own part will be entailed. Troutbeck was first acquired by Captain William Young, who built the house in 1765, and it is connected in various ways with many interesting people, including Myron Benton the poet, John Burroughs the naturalist, Joel Benton the scholar, and others; its history may be said to be fairly typical of the vicissitudes of many Dutchess homesteads. I shall not of course have it printed unless it seems to me really worthy of preservation as a contribution to historical research and if it satisfies this standard I expect to print it in a pamphlet of nice appearance. I assume that the Executive Committee of our Society will have to decide whether it would care to have added to the title-page some such sentence as this: "Dutchess County Historical Society Monographs, No. 1". If that caption is authorized, I shall be glad to furnish each member of the Society with a copy of the pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. SPINGARN.

Secretary reported that the Executive Committee had accepted the offer and a vote of thanks had been extended to Prof. Spingarn.

The following letter was read.

Newburgh, N. Y.,
September 25, 1916.

Mr. J. H. Sickley,

My dear Sir:

I have an old map of Dutchess and Putnam Counties which was published in 1839 by Stone Clark of Ithaca, N. Y. If it would be of any use or value to your Dutchess County Historical Society I would be glad to present it to that society through you.

Very truly yours,

WALTER C. ANTHONY.

The Secretary reported receiving the map and a vote of thanks was extended.

9th Mo. 29, 1916.

John C. Sickley, Esq.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Sickley:

I am in receipt of a notice of the Dutchess County Historical Society meeting to be held at Red Hook on Thursday, October 5, at 4 P. M.

I have a matter which I would very much like to bring before the Society, and thought for sometime that at the next meeting I would be sure and be present and bring the matter before the meeting, but I find it will be impossible for me to be present.

The subject which I have reference to is the preserving of the Old Mile Stones on the Dutchess Turnpike from Poughkeepsie to the State line.

As you know it was an old custom to have stones erected at every mile with the distance from Poughkeepsie legibly inscribed on same.

These old stones are practically a thing of the past, and it would seem to me a very nice thing if they could be preserved in someway to last for all time.

I know of one or two about the County that have been preserved by having them placed in the stone wall properly cemented, and a few years ago I had the 20th mile stone at Lithgow pre-

served by being laid in cement in the stone wall. It was a matter of sentiment with me, as it was near where I used to live.

It seems to me that County of Dutchess could afford to have these preserved in someway, so they would not be broken, and. I think the only proper way would be to have them set in cement in the stone wall.

There are two or three of them missing. I am unable to say off hand just which they are. At one time I knew the location of them all from Poughkeepsie to Amenia, with one exception.

My idea is that if this Society would take the matter up with the Board of Supervisors, it would have much better effect than it would for an individual person to go before the Board.

Many of these old stones seem to be about as perfect as they ever were, excepting that they are not properly set to insure their preservation. Some of them are broken in two and simply laid upon the stone wall. One that I know of has been broken, and lays in a back yard as a relic of the past.

I have had correspondence with a gentleman by the name of George Florence, who is a mason at Millbrook, and is the person who set the 20th Mile Stone for me at Lithgow. He has estimated that to have the privilege of taking his time when he was not otherwise engaged, he would set the stones from Poughkeepsie to the State Line at a price of \$12. per stone.

I do not think that is an excessive price considering the distance he would have to go to set some of them.

I wish you would present this matter before the meeting, and see if they care to take the subject up for consideration. If it is favorably considered I should be very glad to assist in any way possible.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

G. H. SHERMAN.

On motion of Mr. Sickley, the president appointed Mr. Geo. H. Sherman, Judge Frank Hasbrouck, and Mr. John J. Mylod to confer with the Supervisors on the subject.

Mr. John C. Sickley offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed from each town, to ascertain the condition of the Town and Church Records, and to obtain, if possible the consent of the authorities to have such records copied with a view of having them printed, and that the several Committees report at the next meeting of the Society.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College read a very interesting paper entitled "Some Americans who missed the boat" followed by Miss Frances E. Crouse whose subject was "Local History of Red Hook."

RED HOOK LOCAL HISTORY

by

MISS FRANCES E. CROUSE

Although this locality was not in the theatre of action during the Revolution and has no famous battlefields, it has many places of interest, because of their association with men who were prominent in our colonial life and in our early national life.

The town of Red Hook was formed from Rhinebeck in 1812.

One tradition says that the name was given to this locality by some early navigators, who when sailing up the Hudson saw a point jutting out into the river, brilliant with red berries, so called it Red Hook. A perhaps more trustworthy authority says the name was derived from the red brick tavern which is part of the house now occupied by Dr. Harvey Losee. At the present Upper Red Hook.

In these early days this village was called Hardscrabble, and was not known as Red Hook until the Post Master at Upper Red Hook transferred his residence to the lower village and appropriated the name of the older settlement.

However this may be the first settlements were made by the Dutch near Barrytown and Tivoli about 1713. Among the

early settlers we find the names of Bernior, Haenors, Hagadorn. Near, Staats Proseus, Schufeldt, Trauve Wiederwax Waldorph, Shaffer and Zippertie, but before this in the 2nd of June 1688 Col. Peter Schuyler obtained from Gov. Thomas Dongan, a patent, for the land lying over against Magdalene, now Cruger's Island, which he had purchased from the Indians. This Island is one of the most distinguished of any in this section, and one of the best known localities.

The Crugers for whom the Island was named, were equally noted as citizens, politicians and soldiers. As early as 1737 John Cruger was Mayor of New York City, and his son also was subsequently Mayor. Another son was Colleague of the celebrated Edmund Burke as representative in Parliament in the City of Bristol, England. Col. John Harris Cruger was one of the most distinguished Americans who supported the Crown during the Revolutionary war; and besides gallant services in other fields rendered himself famous by his successful defense of Fort 96 in South Carolina, in May and June 1781 against the American army under a general second only to Washington. Nathaniel Green, who had with him as director of the siege works, and chief engineer a man whose celebrity was as great in Europe as in America, Thaddeus Kosciusco.

According to the deed given to Peter Schuyler there seems to have been no mills here in 1725. Those afterwards built in the White-Claykill and the Saw-kill were a prominent feature of the earlier times.

On the Sawkill, so named because the first use made of it was to turn saw-mills, at one time stood Judge Levingston's mill at the river. Gen. Armstrong's mill at Cedar Hill. Van Bentburg's saw mill, and the Chancellor's, later Hendricks mill in the interior, and Robert G. Levingston's mill on the Rock City branch.

The White Clay Hill so called because somewhere it runs through from a layer of white clay, had at one time at its mouth, the mill of Jannetze Bradt, Parks Mill at Mayersville (Madalin) Cook's factory and Zaeharial Hoffman's mill. Lossing in his field book of the American Revolution speaks of the British having burned the Livingstens mills. They were situated at the

South Cove at the mouth of the Saw-Kill which enters the river just North of Montgomery's house.

A Mr. Winegar, who was a carpenter's apprentice at Upper Red Hook Landing (now Tivoli) in 1810 told General dePeyster that when he came here, he often heard people talk about the burning of these mills by the British. Mr. Winegar's father was a soldier under Putnam in 1777, and the battalion to which he belonged followed the British fleet up the river from Fishkill, but kept out of the reach of their guns. His company was posted in a range of hills back of Dr. Brown's place now known as Saulpaugh ridge. Putnam's troops saw the British burnings, and a detachment was pushed down to the water's edge near the mouth of Whiteclay now Ham's Creek.

Mr. Winegar, to quote from him again, said that just inside Reade Hook later Johnston Livingston's point, the hull of Fulton's first, regular passenger steamboat was built. In that enterprise Fulton was aided by Chancellor Livingston, who furnished the money. Mr. Winegar took the census in this town in 1825 and there were 218 slaves here then. He was also present in 1824 when the Marquis de Lafayette landed at Livingston's dock about two miles north of Tivoli.

The British detachment that burned the Livingston mansions above Upper Red Hook landing, now Tivoli disembarked at the dock opposite the South west corner of Gilbert R. Livingston's place. He was a loyalist, and had been an officer in the British service, his was the only dwelling spared by the British. One of the most distinguished citizens who ever settled in the town of Red Hook was General John Armstrong of the Revolutionary Army. He was the author of the anonymous and celebrated Newburgh addresses written in Mar. 1783 in order to obtain from Congress a payment of the money due to the officers of the army. He was Secretary of State to Gov. Franklin of Pennsylvania, and Adjutant General of the State. He afterwards married Alida Sister of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of Clermont, and became as influential in his adopted state as he had been in his native state. In 1797 he was owner of the Bard property. In 1801 he accepted the office of U. S. Senator which was tendered him by a unanimous vote of both branches of the

Legislature. In 1804 he resigned to accept the appointment as Minister to France. After his return from France he purchased an estate south of Barrytown where he built a fine house which, after his daughter Margaret married William B. Aster became the property of that gentleman. This place is now known as Rokeby. Toward the close of his life, Gen. Armstrong built a house in this village which is still occupied by one of his descendants.

Montgomery Place on the opposite side of the Sawkill from the Bard estate links us with the past by reason of its having been the home of the widow of Gen. Richard Montgomery. Mrs. Montgomery had bought the property just before her husband's departure for Canada. It had originally formed part of the Schuyler patent. The house was completed in the spring of 1776 a few months after the death of Montgomery at Quebec. He never saw the new house, but he wrote to his wife that he longed to see her in her new house, and wished that she could get a stove fixed in the hall, that they were the most comfortable things imaginable. This house is also interesting from its association with Mrs. Montgomery's brother, Chancellor Livingston, the eminent jurist who wrote the great penal code, which made his name famous all over the civilized world, and his wife Madam Livingston Née d'Avezac, who was born on the Island of St. Domingo in 1772. At the age of 18 she was the widow of Mr. Moreau de Lasse. Then came the Revolution, her father was killed and she and an aged grandmother, a small sister six years old, and an Aunt and two young lady daughters and a few faithful slaves crept through the dense forest to a boat which was to convey them to an English frigate, which had promised them the means of escape. After a long and perilous voyage they reached New Orleans penniless. They sold their jewels rented a small cottage and took in sewing. N. Orleans was at this time a primitive town, but it had its social circle, and the family name of d'Avezac was well known and the young widow and her cousins were received into the circle, and became stars of the first magnitude. Here Edward Livingston met her and they were married June 3, 1805. Their home in New Orleans was the center of attraction of the learned and the resort of every foreigner of

distinction. Later they moved to Washington, where he occupied a seat in the U. S. Senate for 10 years, then he became Secretary of State. Later he went to Paris, as Minister of France. She accompanied him and was received in the most flattering manner by the Royal family. She was esteemed the most gifted as well as the most beautiful woman at the French Court. After their return from France they went to live at Montgomery's where Chancellor Livingston died. Mrs. Livingston continued to reside there to the end of her romantic life more than a quarter of a century after her husband's death.

Rose Hill also has associations with Colonial days, having been the home of Robert Livingston and later the DePeyster home. This family was descended from one of the unhappy Huguenots, who were compelled to leave France after the Massacre of St. Bartholemew. The first one of the name to come was Johanis I who came in 1645. He was one of "The Six" who were associated to draw up the first Charter for the City of New Amsterdam, now New York. His descendants were all distinguished for their public spirit and activity in connection with the affairs of the city.

Back from the river are several old houses which belong to the early days. One the red brick tavern at Upper R. H mentioned before, was known in 1789 as the Thomas house and so marked on the Colles surveys of United States roads of that date, and with the exception of the old Benner house just South of the Reformed church was the only building on the Post road designated by name at that place, a century and a quarter ago.

It is said that Washington staid there one night, when on one of his tours after the war and was undoubtedly the headquarters of Gen. Gates, at one time as it was in the limits of his command. It is also probable that Gen. Putnam had his headquarters there, because he was in command along the river in 1777 the last time that a British expedition actually massacred this region.

Another old landmark is the house formerly occupied by the portrait painter, Mr. Edward Mooney. It was built at an early day, and was one of the most important houses of the earlier times.

The most interesting landmarks of this village are the old Martin houses. The one in the farm known as the E. L. Traver place was probably built 185 years ago and bears the architectural characteristics of that period. The present residence of the Martins was raised on its foundations in July 4, 1776. The old hotel was the regular stopping place for stage coaches.

The names of other early settlers who have descendants living here now are Heermance, Kuhns Bonsteel, Hendriek Widi- man, afterwards written Whiteman, he came from Zuriet Switzerland, Nehr, Elseffer Elmendorph, Benner, Knickerbacker, Allendorph Shook, Hendricks and Clandius G. Massonneau, who fled from France during the reign of Terror. His wife was Catherine Livingston a descendant of Gilbert Livingston.

From the early days the citizens of this community have been public spirited and always loyal to the needs of their country, The passing of the years has not diminished their patriotism, for in the war of 1812, the war of the Rebellion, and the war with Spain, many rallied to the defense of the nation.

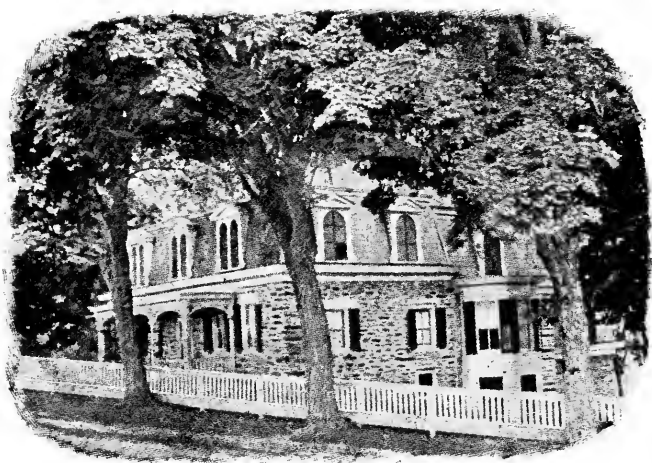
Adj. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury of Gov. Whitman's Staff gave a very impressive and instructive address on "Preparedness" which showed the origin of the present State Militia and how by indifference and lack of interest it failed to fullfill its mission.

President Magill called the attention of the members to the death of Captain A. C. Zabriskie, of Barrytown, N. Y., who was much interested in the success of the Society and recommended as a mark of respect, that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented to the family.

On motion of Hon. Thos. Newbold, the President was authorized to appoint such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin Heermance a vote of thanks was extended to Wm. P. Adams and others who had assisted in making this meeting a success.

After the meeting adjourned, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Adams tendered the officers and members with their guests a reception at their residence.



JAN PIER MANSION
Erected in 1761

THE JAN PIER MANSION

The Jan Pier Mansion, of Rhinebeck, was erected by Jan Pier, son of Teunis Pier in the year 1761. It is located on the Patent granted to Judge Henry Beekman. In the partition of the Beekman Patent in 1737, lot No. 1, on which the Jan Pier mansion is located, fell to the lot of Col. Henry Beekman, Jr.

After Jan Pier, it was owned by Isaac Davis for many years. The Traver family owned it for a time.

The past forty-five years it has been the residence of Jacob L. Tremper.

It is one of the best preserved of the old colonial houses in Dutchess Co.

PAWLING PATENT, ALIAS STAATSBURG, AND SOME OF ITS EARLY FAMILIES

BY GEO. S. VAN VLIET

George the Second By the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern Greeting know ye that among the records remaining in our Secretary's office of our province of, New York in America We have inspected certain letters patent there remaining on record, Granted unto Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Ann, Henry and Mary Pauling which follow in these words that is to say—William the third by the Grace of God King of England. To all whom these presents shall come sendeth Greeting. Whereas Nellie widow and relict of Henry Pawling late of the county of Ulster, hath by her petition presented unto our trusty and well beloved Benj., Fletcher our Governour in Chief of our Province of New York in America, prayed our Grant and conformation of a certain tract of land on the Hudson river within Dutchess County called by the Indians Eaquaquanesinck beginning at a marked tree by the River side thence running by marked trees eastward by the side of a fresh meadow called Manskin also running Eastwardly to a small Creek called Nancapacconnick and following the said Creek Southerly and Southwest, as it runs to the Hudsons River by the Crum Elbow called by the Indians Equorsinck to contain within the said limits and bounds the quantity of Four Thousand acres of Land English Measure and that we would be graciously pleased to make our Royal Grant of the Premises unto Jane, Winte, John, Albert Ann, Henry and Mary Pauling the children lawfully begotten between her and her said husband Henry Pauling deceased which reasonable request we being willing to Grant, Know ye that our special grace, and certain Knowledge. We have given granted ratified and confirmed and by these presents do for us our Heirs and Survivors give grant Ratifie and Confirm unto the said Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Ann, Henry and Mary

Pauling the children of the said Henry Pawling Deceased and Neltie his said widow all the aforesaid Four Thousand Acres of Land within the limits and Bounds aforesaid together with all and Singular the woods, underwoods, Trees, Meadows, Marshes, Swamps, Pools, Ponds, Waters, Water courses, Rivers, Rivulets, Runs, Streams, fishing, fowling, hunting, and hawking and all the other profits benefits advantages, hereditaments and Appurtenanens Whatever unto the aforesaid four thousands Acres of land belonging or in anywise appertaining. *To have and to hold* the aforesaid quantity of Four Thousand Acres of Land within the limits and bounds aforesaid, Together with all and Singular the Wood, Underwoods, trees, timber, meadows, Marshes, Swamps, pools, ponds, waters, water courses, Rivers, Rivulets, Runs, Streams, fishing, fowling, hunting and hawking, and all the profits, benefits, advantages hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever unto the aforesaid four thousand Acres of Land within the limits and bounds aforesaid belonging or in anywise appertaining unto the said limits and Bounds aforesaid belonging or in anywise appertaining unto the said Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Ann, Henry and Mary Pauling, their heirs and assigns to the sole and only proper use benefit of them the said Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Ann, Henry and Mary Pauling their Heirs and Assigns forever. *To be holden* of us our heirs and Successors in free of common usage as of our Mannour of East Greenwich in our County of Kent within our Realme of England Yielding, rendering and paying herefore yearly and every year forever unto our heirs and Successors on the fast day of the Annunciation of our blessed Virgin Mary at our City of New York annual rent of twenty Shillings Current Money of our said province in lien and stead of other rents, services, dues, dutys and demands whatsoever for the said Four thousand Acres of Land and Premises.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto Affixed. *Witnessed* our said trusty and well beloved Benjamin Fletcher our Captain, General and Governor-in-Chief of our said Province of New York and Territories depending thereon in America and Vice-Admiral of the same, our Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia and

all the forces by Sea and Land within our Colony of Connecticut and all the Forts and places of strength within the same in Council at New York the Eleventh day of May in the eighth year of our Reign Anno Domini, 1698. Benjamin Fletcher by his Excellencys command David Jamison Secretary.

The above grant of land was bounded on the North by the Beekman Patent, on the East by the Great Nine Pastures Patent, on the South by the patent granted to Peter Fanconier and others known as the Hyde Park patent, on the West by the Hudson river, in present day terms it is bounded on the North by the town of Rhinebeck; East by the Crum Elbow creek; South by the South lines of the Farms of John Cummings, the Van Vliet-Dinsmore farm and others. Deeds Kingston Ulster Co., Liber "A. A." page 259. Neltie Pawling widow of Henry Pawling, gentleman Jane Pawling, maiden Richard Broadhead and Wyntie his wife and John Pawling to Dr. Samuel Staats of the City of New York and Drick Van de Burgh of the same place all their rights in the tract in Dutchess County called Pawling's purchase consideration £130 dated 26th May, 1701. Albert, Ann, Henry and Mary Pawling being infants under the age of one and twenty their rights were not conveyed. Some time after the rights of Dirck Van de Burgh were conveyed to Dr. Samuel Staats, who was the son of Major Abram Staats of Albany and Catrina Wessels his wife who was the daughter of Jochem Wessels. Dr. Staats m. 1th Johanna Rynders, mr. 2d Catharine Hawarden. His children were I Sarah m. 24 June 1704, Isaac Gouverneur, son of Nicholas Gouverneur and Machteld de Riener.

II. Gertrude m. 1th 25 May 1711. Peter Neagel, m. 2d, 3d June 1716, Andries Coeymans, son of Barent Coeymans, of Albany.

III. Catalina bp. 16 June 1689, m. 28 August 1713, Stephen Van Cortlandt son of Stephenns Van Cortlandt, Mayor of New York and first Lord of the Manor of Cortlandt.

IV. Ann Elizabeth, bp. 21 December, 1690, m. Philip Schuyler, son of Brandt Schuyler.

V. Johanna (Hannah) bp. June 30, 1694, m. 26 January, 1717. Anthony White.

VI. Tryntje (Catharine) bp., 5 April, 1697, m. Lewis Morris, son of Lewis Morris of Morrisania and Isabella Graham his wife.

Lewis Morris and Catharine Staats left the following issue:

I. Mary b. 1724, m. 1743, T. Lawrence.

II. Gen. Lewis Morris b. 1726, m. Mary Walton, he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

III. Gen. Staats Long Morris b. 1728, m. Lady Catharine Gordon, daughter of William, 2d. Earl of Aberdeen.

IV. Hon. Richard Morris b. 1730, m. Sarah, daughter of Henry Ludlow. Lewis Morris m. 2d, 1746, Sarah daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Staats) Gouverneur and niece of his First wife by whom he had the following children:

I. Isabella, b. 1748, m. Rev. Isaac Wilkens, D.D.

II. Sarah b. 1749.

III. Hon. Gouverneur Morris b. 1752, d. 1816.

IV. Euphenia, b. 1754, m. Samuel Ogden.

V. Catharine b. 1759, d. 1779, m. V. P. Ashford.

Dr. Samuel Staats will was dated 21 September, 1715, proved 14 November, 1715, he or any of his children never resided on his lands at Staatsburg, he having died thirty six years before the division of the Patent at about which time the first settlement was made.

By sundry conveyances the share of the Pawling Patent not conveyed to Dr. Staats and Dirck Van de Burgh came into the possession of Petrus De Witt son of Ann Pawling and Tjerck De Witt and Major John Pawling, son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst.

In 1751 the Patent was divided by Charles Clinton Surveyor and Petrus De Witt into eighteen lots No. 1 to 9 inclusive bordering on the Hudson river and No. 10 to 18 inclusive bordering on the Crum Elbow creek. In the division of these lots No. 1 came to Major John Pawling, son of Henry Pawling.

No. II. Came to Lewis Morris Jr., son of Catharine Staats and Lewis Morris.

No. III. Came to Major Pawling and Petrus DeWitt, Pawling taking the North half and De Witt the South half.

No. IV. Came to Ann Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats.

No. V. Came to Sarah Gouverneur daughter of Dr. Staats, from her to her daughter Sarah who became the second wife of Lewis Morris.

No. VI. Came to Gertrude Coeymans, daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats.

No. VII. Came to Cathalina Van Cortlandt, daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats.

No. VIII. Came to Johanna (Hannah) White daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats.

No. IX. Came to Petrus DeWitt.

No. X. Came to Major John Pawling.

No. XI. Came to Ann Elizabeth Schuyler.

No. XII. Came to Lewis Morris, Jr.

No. XIII. Came to Major Pawling, North half and Petrus DeWitt South half.

No. XIV. Came to Sarah Gouverneur and from her to her daughter Sarah wife of Lewis Morris, Jr.

No. XV. Came to Gertrude Coeymans.

No. XVI. Came to Cathalina Van Cortlandt.

No. XVII. Came to Johanna, (Hannah) White, daughter of Dr. Samuel Staats.

No. XIX. Came to Petrus DeWitt. The following are early transfers of land in the Patent.

Lot No. II, 13 May, 1751. Lewis Morris, Jr. to Tennis Van Benschoten. 15 October, 1773, Tennis Van Benschoten to Christian Bergh.

Lot No. III. North half, Major John Pawling to Johannes Cramer, 3, November, 1767 (D. Co., Deeds, Vol. 5 p. 134).

Cramer sold to Elias Shipman, and he sold Capt. Christopher Hughes, the line of succession after Capt. Hughes was Elijah Barker, Augustus Van Anninge, and ? King.

South half Petrus DeWitt, to Brockholst Livingston, 25 April, 1811, Geo. Wm., A. Provost to James Duane Livingston of Columbia County (Deeds 22, p. 335). About 1836 James Duane Livingston sold to Emmet, 1854 Emmet to William B. Dinsmore.



PETER D. DEWITT
Born 19 April, 1780

Lot No. IV. March 27, 1764. Ann Elizabeth Schuyler to Isaac Feller. 17 December, 1767, Isaac Feller to Timothy Doughty and John Cornell. 9, May 1775, Timothy Doughty and John Cornell to Margaret Uhl, widow of John Uhl of Beekman. She was succeeded by her son Capt. Frederick Uhl.

Lot No. V. 1774 Sarah Morris to Peter Prosiurs and George Stover. 4 May, 1792, Peter Prosius and George Stover to Gen. Morgan Lewis.

Lot No. VI. 22 May 1761, Gertrude Coeymans to Christian Bergh. Christian Bergh to John Bergh. 1 May, 1789, John Bergh to Chas. Shaw, Nicholas Hoffman, Nicholas De peyster and Miles Sherbrook.

1790 Shaw, Hoffman, De peyster and Sherbrook sold the North half of the lot to Capt. Isaac Russell and the South half to Capt. Jesse Ames.

Lot No. VII. 9 May 1775, The heirs of Cathalina Van Cortlandt sold all of the lot to Capt. David Mulford of East Hampton, L. I., whose descendants still own a portion.

Lot No. VIII. Was at an early date owned by John Hendricks who built the old Lamoree stone house, after his death it was purchased 9, February, 1815 by Thomas Hinton..

20 November, 1834, Thomas Hinton sold to Geo. V. Lamoree.

Lot No. IX. 12 March, 1790, Ann Bevier and Hilleje DeWitt received title from the Estate of their father Petrus DeWitt.

30 April 1805, Ann Bevier and Hilletje DeWitt to Henry Van Hoevenburgh.

8 June 1809, Henry Van Hoevenburgh to William Edgar.

19 October, 1813 William Edgar to David G. Gillis. 2 March, 1818 David G. Gillis to Peter H. Schenck.

1820 Peter H. Schenck to Martin W. Brett.

26 April, 1828 Martin W. Brett, to Cornelius and John Van Vliet.

Lot No. X. 28 April 1785, East part was sold by William Radecliff to Frederick Cookinham from him it descended to his son, John F. and his grandson Edward it is now the property of Evert H. VanWagner.

Lot No. XI. 27 March, 1764. Ann Elizabeth Schuyler to Isaac Feller.

17 December, 1767, Isaac Feller to Timothy Doughty and John Cornell.

5 April, 1792, Isaac Holmes to Michael Cookinham, this property is now the property of H. B. Kipp.

Lot No. XII. 13 May, 1758, Lewis Morris, Jr. to Tennis Van Benschoten. 15 October, 1773, Tennis Van Benschoten to Christian Bergh.

7 May, 1790, Michael Cookinham received title to the East part of this lot bounded on the North by lands of Jacob Tipple and Isaac Holmes on the South by Christopher Hughes on the West by Richard and Isaac Moore, now owned by P. N. Still.

Lot No. XIV. 1774 Sarah Morris to Peter Prosius and Geo. Stover. Joseph Forman located on this lot previous to 1783, he was succeeded by Maurice Smith. about 1795.

Lot No. XV. 22 May, 1761, Gertrude Coeymans to Christian Bergh.

Lot No. XVI. 9 May 1775, Cathalina Van Cortlandt to David Mulford.

DEWITT FAMILY

Petrus DeWitt was a descendant of Tjerck Claeszen DeWitt who came to New Amsterdam prior to 1656, where he married Barbara Andriese. Their son Andries, was born 1657 married Jannetje Egbertse. Their son Tjerck b. 1683. m. Ann Pawling, their son Petrus, m. Rachel Radcliff, daughter of Jochem Radcliff and Hilletje Hogeboom.

Petrus DeWitt was one of the earliest settlers in the Pawling Patent having located on the South half of Lot No. 3 which he named Wittemount, after having sold Wittemount to Brockholst Livingston, he removed to Lot No. 9, which he named Rockdale and erected the large house East of the road that was torn down by Wm. B. Dinsmore about 1867. Petrus DeWitt purchased, 8 May 1761 of Francis Van Dyke Jr., land in the Great Nine Partners, this being a portion of the land that Francis Van Dyke Sr., purchased of the trustees of the Great Nine Partners 9, September, 1742, on this land in 1775 he erected his Famous Mill known as DeWitt's Mill afterwards as LeRoys and at the present Frost Mill. Petrus DeWitt died 1790, and is buried in the Dutch

Reformed Church yard, Rhinebeck. The following children were born to Petrus DeWitt and Rachel Radcliff.

I. John, b. 24, February, 1752, m. Catharine Van Vliet, daughter of Derick Van Vliet of Clinton.

II. Hillitje, b. 31 December, 1753, unmarried.

III. Ann b. 26 October, 1762, m. Philip D. Bevier of Ulster County.

John DeWitt known as Colonel John owned and operated the DeWitt Mill for 27 years, he was a prominent man in his day, having been an officer in the Revolutionary Army a member of Assembly five terms Sheriff of Dutchess County, February 28, 1789 for four years and February 21, 1794 for three more. A member of the Constitutional Convention in 1788, voted for the federal Constitution. He died in Newberg, 28 April, 1808.

Colonel John DeWitt and Catharine Van Vliet had the following children.

I. Rachel bo. 2 March, 1774, m. Dr. Birch.

II. Helena bo. 13, May, 1775, m. Dr. Gilbert Smith.

III. Cornelia bo. 19, December, 1776.

IV. Ellen bo. 3 October, 1778.

V. Peter bo. 19 April, 1780, m. Janet Gosman.

VI. Cornelius. bo. April, 1782.

VII. Hillette bo. 18 October, 1783, m. John Chambers.

VIII. Andrew bo. 27, March, 1785.

IV. Elizabeth bo., 15. August, 1786, m. John H. Walsh.

X. Richard bo. 13, April, 1788.

XI. Miles Sherbrook, bo. 1790.

XII. William Radcliff bo. 25, February, 1792, m. 1th Julia Ann Woodhull., m. 2d, Mary E. Wallace.

XIII. John H. bo., 14 January, 1794, m., Harriett Clark.

XIV. Miles 2d, bo. 1800, d. 15 November, 1812.

Peter DeWitt of the above very early in the eighteenth century established the DeWitt Law Office at 45 Cedar Street, New York City and some time after removed to 88 Nassau Street, where the Office is continued by his descendants to this day having passed through four generations of the same name, it is doubtless the oldest Law firm in New York City.

Many of his descendants were men of prominence and note, among them the late Alfred DeWitt of Staatsburg, Edward DeWitt, Geo. G. DeWitt lawyers, New York and the Rev. A. DeWitt Mason D.D. Editor of the Christian Intelligencer.

William Radcliff DeWitt D.D., (son of John and Catharine) spent his entire active life as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, Pa., among the children of William Radcliff DeWitt were William Radcliff, Jr., A.M., M.D., Lieut. Col. U. S. Vols. Surgeon-in-Chief of 1th Div., 5 Corps. Army of the Potomac.

Calvin DeWitt, A.B., A.M., M.D., Capt. 49. Pa. Reg. U. S. Vols., in the Army of the Potomac Surgeon in the Medical Corps U. S. Army rising to the rank of Brig. General.

Wallace DeWitt A.B., A.M., Attorney at Law.

John DeWitt, A.B., A.M., D.D., L.L.D., Professor of Church History in Princeton Seminary.

PAWLING

Major John Pawling was a descendant of Henry Pawling who came to America from England in the year 1664. Henry Pawling m. in Kingston Neeltje Roosa, Their son Henry bo. 1689, m. Jacomyntie Kunst, their Son John bo. 1732, m. 1th Neeltje Van Keuren, m. 2d Maria Van Deusen.

By his first wife Neeltje Van Kuren whom he m. 23d May, 1754, Major Pawling had the following children.

I Henry bo. 30 November, 1755.

II Cornelius bo. 22, January, 1758.

III John bo. 24, October, 1760.

IV. Mary bo, 1764.

By his second wife Maria Van Deusen whom he married 15 April, 1770; Major Pawling had the following children.

V Levi bo. 29 January, 1771, m. 1th Gertrude Knickerbocker, m. 2d Hannah Griffin.

VI Eleanor bo. 11 March, 1772, m. Peter Brown.

VII Rachel bo. 13 February, 1774, m. Christopher Hughes, Jr.

VIII Alida m. Peter Ostrom.

IX Catharine bo. 21 May, 1778.

X Jesse bo. 2 Mar. 1789, m. Leah Radcliff.

XI Jaconyntie (called Yockey) bo. 25 May 1782, m. Wait Jaques.

XII Elizabeth bo. 5 August, 1784, m. William Peter Stoughtenburg.

XIII Jacob, bo. 4 March, 1787, m. Martha Russell.

XIV Catharine bo. 28 December, 1789, m. 1th Jacob Conklin, m. 2d John Coyle. In 1761 Major John Pawling built on Lot No. 1 Pawling Patent the stone house that was in later years known as the Van Wagner house, this fine type of colonial architecture was burned to the ground in 1899.

Major John Pawling died, December 30th, 1819, he is buried in the Dutch Reformed Church yard, Rhinebeck.

AMES

Capt. Jesse Ames, was a descendant of Thomas Emes who came to Massachusetts from England, previous to 1634 and Margaret his wife. Their son John bo. 1642, m. Elizabeth Their son Henry bo. 1698, m. Ruth Newton who were the parents of Capt. Jesse Ames bo. 25, July, 1739.

Capt. Jesse Ames m. 1th, Bette Bent, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Bent, he m. 2d, Mrs. Dorothy (Child) Brown of East Sudbury, Massachusetts., he m. 3d., 28 January, 1819, Mrs. Fanny Parminter. At the time of this third marriage Jesse Ames was eighty years old and his bride seventy years. They lived happily together for ten years.

Capt. Jesse Ames died, 7, May, 1829 and is buried in the little family burying ground on what is now the Angelica Livingston Morgan farm. Children of Capt. Jesse and Bette (Bent) Ames.

I Timothy bo. 9, September, 1762, m. Mary Johnson.

II Jesse bo. 5, June 1764.

III Bette bo. 1 May, 1766, died, December, 1778.

IV Ezra bo. 5, May, 1768, d. 23 February, 1836, m. Zipporah Wood.

He was a portrait painter of renown.

V Polly, b. 19 April, 1771, d. 22, December, 1796.

VI Sallie bo. 3 May 1773, m. Ezekiel Mulford.

Children of Capt. Jesse and Dorothy (Child) Brown Ames.

VII Bette bo. 12 October, 1778, d. 22, August, 1825, m. John Selkregg.

VIII Polly bo. 21 August, 1781, d. 24, August, 1829, m. Capt. Reuben Spencer.

IX Henry bo. 10 November, 1783, d. 18 May, 1833, m. Rachel Schryver.

Capt. Ames was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having been commissioned Capt. of the 6th Co., Middlesex Co., Malitia. In 1790 he purchased the South half of Lot No. 6, Pawling Patent, it is said that he and Capt. Russell passed through Staatsburg after Burgoyne's surrender with some prisoners were so charmed with the country that they moved to Staatsburg after the War.

RUSSELL

Capt. Isaac Russell was a descendant of John Russell who settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1640 and Elizabeth, his wife. Their son John Russell, Jr., m. Sarah Champney. Their son John Russell, 3d, b. 1662, m. Elizabeth Palmer. Their son Thomas bo. at Sherburn, 26 June, 1705, m. Hannah Coolridge. Their son Isaac bo. at Sherborn, 11 May, 1750, m. Hannah Fairbanks, He settled on the North half of Lot No. 6 in 1790. The following were their children.

I Isaac bo. 10 Jan. 1778 died young.

II James bo. 24 September, 1779, m. Sallie Gibbs.

III Rhoda bo. 28 April, 1781, m. John Ammerman.

IV Mary bo. 15 April, 1783, m. Cornelius Van Vliet.

V Persis bo. 15 March, 1785, m. Frederick Marshall.

VI Hannah bo. 1 May 1788, m. Isaac I. Balding.

VII Martha bo. 26 August, 1790, m. Jacob Pawling.

VIII Hiram b. 26 February, 1793, died young.

IX Eliza Helen bo. 17 January, 1796, m. John Bard.

X Isaac Fairbanks bo. 4 August, 1799, m. 1th Margaret Van Steenburg, M. 2d. Eliza Briggs.

Capt. Isaac Russell died at Staatsburg, 26 February, 1821.

MULFORD

David Mulford was a descendant of William Mulford from England who settled in East Hampton, L. I., in 1649 his wife

was Sarah Akers. Their son Thomas bo. 1650, m. Mary Conkling daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Gardener) Conkling who was the daughter of Lyrn Gardner, first Lord of the Manor of Gardener's Island.

 Their son Jeremiah bo. 1687 m. Abigail

 Their son David bo. 15 March, 1723, m. Phebe Glover.

 David Mulford settled in Lot No. 7 Pawling Patent in 1775, he died 31 January, 1778, and was buried on the Mulford farm, his remains were reinterred in the Dutch Reformed Church yard Hyde Park. The following were the children of David and Phebe (Glover) Mulford.

 I David bo. 8 April, 1747.

 II Job. bo. 4 February, 1749, m. Hannah, Uhl.

 III Jeremiah bo. 12 January, 1751.

 IV Phebe bo. 26 April, 1753, d. 6 July, 1753.

 V Lemuel, bo. 27 May, 1754.

 VI Abigail bo. 25 September, 1756, d. 20 July, 1758.

 VII Abigail bo. 25 October, 1759, m. Capt. Christopher Hughes.

 VIII Phebe bo. 11 June, 1762, m. ? Parker.

 IX Ezikiel bo. 1 May, 1764, m. Sallie Ames.

 X Hulda bo. 12 August, 1767, m. Capt. Frederick Uhl.

 Of the above children Job Mulford retained the homestead, the following children were born to him and Hannah Uhl his wife.

 I David bo., 1788, d. 6 January, 1858, m. Margaret Van Hoevinberg.

 II Margaret bo. 14 October, 1792, d. 29, September, 1870, m. Dr. Hunting Sherrill.

 David Mulford of the above children retained the homestead the following children were born to him and Margaret VanHoevenberg, his wife.

 I Jane Augusta bo. 14 January, 1813. , m. Dr. Philip H. Knickerbocker.

 II Hannah bo. 18 November, 1814, m. Stephen Uhl.

 III Caroline bo. 17 October, 1817, m. William Van Vliet.

 IV Esther bo. 25 March, 1820.

 V. David Henry bo., 1822, m. 1d Caroline Van Wagner, m. 2d. Cynthia Van Benschoten.

- VI John bo. 1824, m. Hilah Louise Pentz.
- VII James bo. 4 June 1826, m. Mary DuBois.
- VIII Mary Elizabeth bo. 1828 m., David Lafayette Baker.
- IX Margretta bo. 15 December, 1831.
- X Eleanor Westfall bo. 10 February, 1836.

UHL

Margaret (Streit) Uhl, who located on Lot No. 4 in 1775 was the widow of John Uhl of Beekman who was the son of John Uhl who came to America with the Palatine immigration of 1710.

John and Margaret (Streit) Uhl were the parents of the following children.

- I Hannah bo. 1760, m. Job Mulford.
- II Elizabeth bo. 18 September, 1763, m. Stephen Griffing.
- III Frederick bo. 25 September, 1765 m. 1th, Hulda Mulford, (m. 2d Sarah (Lines) Horton.
- IV John bo. 18, July, 1767.
- V Henry bo. 24, October, 1769, m. Elizabeth Schryver.

Of the above children Capt. Frederick Uhl, succeeded in the homestead he and Hulda (Mulford) were the parents of the following children.

- I John, bo. 18 June 1791, m. Harriett Hughes.
- II Mary bo. 10, February, 1793, m. Levi Van Vliet.
- III Frederick S. bo. 15 February, 1795, n. Rebecda Pawling.
- IV George bo. 17 August, 1797, m. Margaret Brown.
- V Margaret bo. 23 November, 1799, m. James Gillis.
- VI David Mulford, bo. 26, November, 1801.
- VII Lewis bo. 25 February, 1804, m. Eliza Vandeburg.

The following children were born to Capt. Frederick and Sarah (Lines) Uhl.

- VIII Jacob bo. 24 October, 1809, m. Janett Knapp.
- IX Hulda bo. 20 December, 1811.
- X Stephen bo. 20 December, 1813, m. Hannah Mulford.
- XI Sarah bo. 21, October, 1815.

Capt. Frederick Uhl died 12, October 1822, and is buried in the Dutch Reformed Church Yard Rhinebeck.

HUGHES

Capt. Christopher Hughes, purchased land in Lots 2, 3, and 12 in the Pawling Patent also 670 acres of Dr. John Bard in the Hyde Park Patent. He resided before coming to Staatsburg, in New Haven where he had been engaged in the West India trade with Benedict Arnold, he resided in Lot No. 3 Pawling Patent at the top of Clay Hills his first wife was Abigail Miles of New Haven by whom he had the following children.

I Samuel bo. 28, March, 1768, m. Philmelia Brooks.

II Christopher, Jr., bo. 14 August, 1772. m. Rachel Pawling.
Capt. Hughes married 2d, Abigail daughter of David Mulford of Staatsburg by her he had the following children.

III Elizabeth bo. 1783, m. 1th Capt. Lemuel Pope, m. 2d. Christian Schell.

IV Abigail bo. 1785, m. Elijah Baker.

V John R. bo. 20 November, 1788, m. Ann Maria Bard.

VI Fountain N., bo. m. Eliza Rogers.

VII David M. bo. m. Marcia Selkreg.

Capt. Christopher Hughes, was bo. 17 September, 1745, died 22 May 1805, and is buried in the St. James Church Yard Hyde Park.

BERGH

Christian Bergh was a son of John Bergh who was son of Casper Bergh, he at one time owned Lots No's, 6, 15, 2 and 12 Pawling Patent, he resided on Lot No. 6 in a stone house standing near where the Schonten house now stands. Christian Bergh was born May 1700, he m. Anna Margaretha Wolleben, Their children were.

I Anna Margretta bo. 13 December, 1725, m. Frederick Hillegas.

II Maria Barbara bo. 27 December, 1727, m. Martin Dob.

III Catharina bo. 26, January, 1729, m. Michael Brua.

IV Johannes bo. 15 November, 1731.

V Johan Peter bo. 20, November, 1733.

VI Anna Maria bo. 14 October, 1737.

VII Adam bo. 16 August, 1740, m. Hilletje Radcliff.

VIII Christina bo. 19, December, 1742, m. Cathanna Van Benschoten.

Christian Bergh died 9 August, 1780.

LEWIS—LEVINGSTON

Gen. Morgan Lewis was a son of Francis Lewis (who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Margaret Annesley. Gen. Lewis purchased Lot No. 5, Pawling Patent in 1792, he was elected Governor of New York in 1804 receiving 30,829 votes against 22,129 for his opponent Aaron Burr.

Gen. Lewis married, 1779, Gertrude, daughter of Robert R. Livingston, and Margaret Beekman, they had one child Margaret bo. 5 February, 1780, married 30, May 1798, Maturine Livingston son of Robert James Livingston and Susanna Smith.

The following were their children.

I Morgan Lewis bo. 1799, m. Catharine Manning.

II Julia bo. 1801 m. Joseph Delafield.

III Alfred bo. m. Amanda Melvina Traver dau of Gerrit Traver of Pleasant Plains.

IV Gertrude L. bo. 9, October, 1805, m. Major Rawlins Loundes.

V Mortimer bo. 1807 m. Sylvia De Pau.

VI Susan Mary, Elizabeth bo. 29 November, 1809, m. William P. Loundes.

VII Robert James bo. 11 December, 1811, m. Louisa Storm.

VIII Lewis bo. 17 Marc. 1814, m. Julia A. Boggs.

IX Maturine Jr., bo. 4 Marah, 1816, m. Ruth Baylis.

X Angelica bo. 21, June, 1820, m. Alexander Hamilton, Jr.

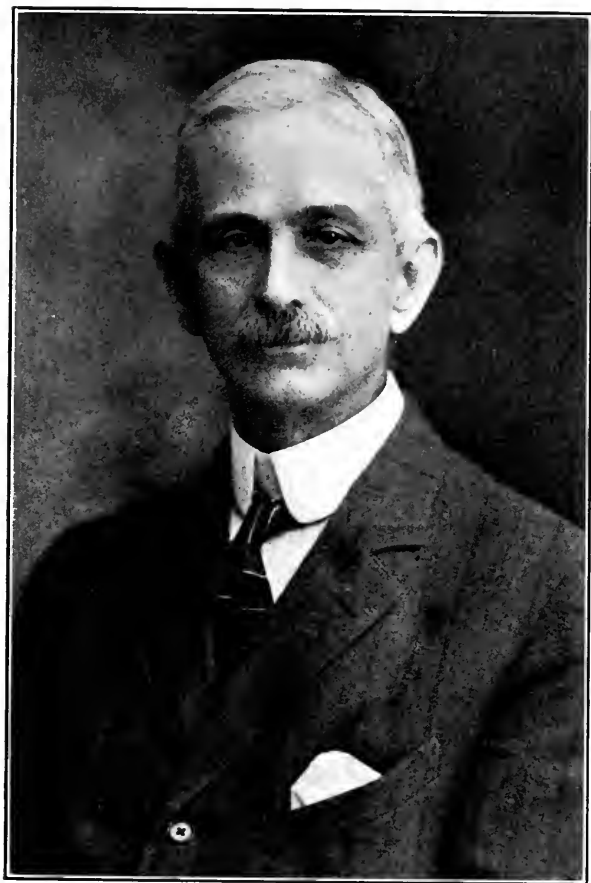
XI Henry Beekman bo. ? m. Mary Livingston.

XII Geraldine bo. 31 August, 1822, m. Lydig M. Hoyt.

Maturine Livingston was Judge of Dutchess Co., from 1823 to 1828, he died 7 November, 1847.

COOKINHAM

Frederick Cookinham who settled on Lot No. 10 in 1785 was a son of Daniel Cookinham who came with the Palatine emigration of 1737, and Anna Maria Traver, his wife who was the daughter of the first Sebastian Traver and Christina Uhl.



JOHN C. SICKLEY
Secretary
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Frederick Cookinham, m. 9 October, 1781, Elizabeth Marqaret.
Their children were.

I John F. bo. 19 May, 1782, m. Catharine Waltermire.

II Anna bo. 7 February, 1783.

III Gertrude bo. 30 June, 1786.

IV Jacob bo. 19 January, 1789.

V Anna Maria bo. 20 August, 1791, m. Michael Pultz.

VI Ormie bo. m., Fred I. Pultz.

VIII Savina bo. m. 5, November, 1815, David Mar-
quiet.

IX Rebecca bo. 9 January, 1798, m. Andrew Pultz.

X William bo. 1802, m. Catharine Traver.

XI Andrew bo. 20 June 1806, m. Lucy Lambert.

Michael Cookinham brother of Frederick located on Lot No.
12, he m., 1th Agenest Marquet by whom he had the following
children.

I Catharine bo. 29, May, 1786.

II Philip bo. 24 April, 1788, m. 1th, Elizabeth Smith, m.
2d, Anna Fradenburg.

III Elizabeth bo. 20, November, 1790.

IV Daniel bo. 26 October, 1793, m. Margaret Crapser.

V Gertrude bo. 20 March 1797, m. Timothy Crapser.

VI Jonas bo. 8 October, 1805, m. Catharine Marquet.

FORMAN

Joseph Forman located on Lot No. 14. (now owned by H.
Reed Hawley) about the close of the Revolutionary War, his
wife was Hannah Ward, daughter of Daniel and Mary Owen
Ward of Pleasant Valley.

Their children were.

I Joshua.

II John.

III Ward.

IV Mary m. Dr. Needam.

V Sarah m. Bissel.

VI Ann m. Lyons.

Of the above children Joshua Forman became the founder of
the City of Syracuse, Judge of Onandaga County and offered the

resolution in the Assembly of 1808 for the piliminary survey of the Erie Canal, he was known as the Father of the Erie Canal.

SMITH

Maurice Smith, succeeded Joseph Forman on Lot No. 14, in 1795, he was bo. 1 August, 1765, m. Margaret Streit.

Their children were.

I Elizabeth bo. 12 August, 1788, m. Philip Cookinham.

II Hannah bo. 1790.

III Able bo. 1792.

IV Mary bo. 19 August, 1794, m. Abraham I. Shultz.

V George bo. 22 November, 1796, m. Catharine Pultz.

VI Jerusha bo. 1799, m. Isaac Lamoree.

VII Morgan L., bo. 1801, m. Elizabeth Brown.

VIII Susan bo. 1804, m. John Van Wagner.

IX Margaret bo. 1806, m. Geo. V. Lamoree.

X Caroline bo. 1812, m. Alexander H. Vail.

Of the above children Morgan L. Smith was Colonel of the 7th N. Y. Regiment, 1835 to 37.

LIST OF GIFTS WITH NAMES OF DONORS

GEO. S. VAN VLIET—Postal card picture of Jan Tier mansion, erected 1761—copy of History Wurtenburg church, by Rev. Chester Train.

PROF. J. E. SPINGARN—Monograph entitled "Troutbeck".

HON. A. C. ANTHONY—Maps of Putnam and Dutchess County dated, 1839.

H. N. W. MAGILL—Original Census Report of Dutchess Co., Southern District, by John H. Newcombe—1840.

A. A. MERRITT—Civil war relics, copy of Poughkeepsie Telegraph, dated, September 26, 1849.

MEMBERS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

A

ADAMS, WM. P.	Red Hook
ADRIANCE, I. REYNOLDS	Poughkeepsie
ARNOLD, CHARLES N.	Poughkeepsie
ARNOLD, C. W. H.	Poughkeepsie
ARNOLD, REV. F. S.	Poughkeepsie
ANDRUS, MISS HELEN	Poughkeepsie
ANTHONY, HON. WALTER C.	Newburgh
AU Cock, GEO. S.	Red Hook

B

BADEAU, JOSEPH N.	Fishkill
BAIN, H. N.	Poughkeepsie
BALDWIN, PROF. JAMES F.	Poughkeepsie
BECKWITH, MISS E. R.	Stissing
BENJAMIN, F. R.	Fishkill
BENJAMIN, S. GARDNER	Fishkill
BENSON, ARTHUR T.	Dover Plains
BILYOU, GEORGE E.	Hyde Park
BOSWORTH, W. L.	Amenia
BOOTH, HENRY	Poughkeepsie
BRINCKERHOFF, LATOURETTE	Fishkill
BRIGGS, EDGAR	Pleasant Valley
BRINCKERHOFF, FRANK	Brinckerhoff
BROCKWAY, FRANK A.	Brockway
BROWN, J. ADAMS	Pleasant Valley
BUDD, EUGENE P.	Red Hook
BURROUGHS, CHAS. W.	Fishkill
BERRY, M. H.	Beacon

C

CASE, REV. CLIFFORD P.	Poughkeepsie
CLEARWATER, HON. A. T.	Kingston
COOKINGHAM, THEO. F.	Red Hook
CRARY, MISS AMY	Beacon
CROSBY, M. S.	Rhinebeck
CUMMINGS, REV. A. G.	Poughkeepsie
CURTIS, JOHN A.	Red Hook
CURLEY, R. DUDLEY	Red Hook

D

DAYLEY, MISS ANNA G. W.	Poughkeepsie
DEAN, MISS ANNA	Fishkill
DEAN, HERMAN	Fishkill
DEAN, ROBT. E.	Fishkill
DE LA PORTE, THEODORE	Rhinebeck
DE LA PORTE, MRS.	Rhinebeck
DEVENE, WRIGHT	Pleasant Valley
DEEL, GEORGE A.	Poughkeepsie
DOWS, TRACEY	Rhinebeck
DEMPSEY, DAVID	Millerton
DUDLEY, ALEXANDER H.	Fishkill
DUDLEY, GUILFORD	Poughkeepsie
DUGAN, JOHN P.	Fishkill
DU MOND, PROF. E. B.	Pleasant Valley
DUTCHER, MISS MARION F.	Poughkeepsie
DU BOIS, MISS FRANCES E.	Port Orange, Florida

E

EDWARDS, REV. W. A.	Pleasant Valley
ELTING, HENRY	Red Hook
ELTING, IRVING	Brookline, Mass.
ENO, DR. CHARLES R.	Red Hook

F

FELLOWS, MISS JENNIE	Rhinebeck
FLAGLER, MRS. H. H.	Millbrook

FLAGLER, HENRY H.
 FLAGLER, ISAAC
 FOUQUET, LOUIS D.
 FOWLER, B. M.
 FOWLER, C. A.
 FRALEIGH, IRVING P.
 FREAR, MERRIT H.

Millbrook
 Poughkeepsie
 Fishkill
 Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie
 Rhinebeck
 Rhinebeck

G

GODELL, DR. JAMES F.
 GRUBE, HENRY C.
 GREENE, FRANK O.

Rhinebeck
 Rhinebeck
 Tivoli

H

HASBROUCH, FRANK
 HASBROUCK, MRS. LOUIS
 HEERMANCE, MARTIN
 HERRICK, THADDEUS J.
 HIPSLEY, REV. GEORGE
 HILL, MISS ALICE
 HOWARD, MRS. THOMAS H.
 HOPKINS, JOHN
 HOWARD, FRANK B.
 HOFFMAN, CHARLES R.
 HUSTED, CHESTER
 HUYLER, REV. PETER E.

Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie
 Poughkeepsie
 Red Hook
 Rhinebeck
 Hyde Park
 Hyde Park
 Poughkeepsie
 Red Hook
 Pleasant Valley
 Rhinebeck

J

JOHNSTON, MRS. ROBERT
 JUDSON, WM. D.

Rhinebeck
 Rhinebeck

K

KALEY, MRS. JOHN R.
 KERLEY, ALBERT F.
 KENWELL, JAMES F.
 KENWELL, MRS. J. F.
 KETCHAM, EZRA
 KIDD, JAMES F.

Poughkeepsie
 Red Hook
 Red Hook
 Red Hook
 Fishkill
 Red Hook

L

LAVERY, JAMES A.
LE ROY, DR. I. D.
LOWN, CLARENCE
LOWN, FRANK B.
LOVELACE, G. E.
LOWN, JOHN D.

Poughkeepsie
Pleasant Valley
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Pleasant Valley
Rhinebeck

M

MAGILL, H. N. W.
MASSONEAU, W. S.
MALVEN, REV FRANK
MAC CRACKEN, HENRY NOBLE
MERRITT ALBERT A.
MERRITT DOUGLAS
MERRIT, STEPEHEN H.
MC MASTERS, R. J.
MILLER, DR. GEO. N.
MINARD, MRS. MARY E.
MOORE, MISS EVANGELINE E.
MOORE, PROF. J. LEVERETT
MORGAN, F. N.
MYERS, HENRY
MYERS, REV. E. ROY
MYLOD, JOHN J.

Pleasant Valley
Red Hook
Pleasant Valley
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie
Rhinebeck
Millbrook
Fishkill
Rhinebeck
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Hyde Park
Fishkill
Poughkeepsie

N

NAYLOR, GEO. JR.
NAYLOR, MRS.
NEWBOLD, THOMAS
NEWBOLD, FRANK R.
NEWBOLD, MISS CATHARINE
NEWBOLD, MISS EDITH
NEVINS, JOHN
NEWTON, REV. E. P.

Peekskill
Peekskill
Hyde Park
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Hyde Park

O

OLMSTED, MISS MARY A.
OLMSTED, MISS JULIA C.
OLIN, STEPHEN H.
OVEROCKER, GEORGE

Rhinebeck
Rhinebeck
Rhinebeck
Poughkeepsie

P

PELTON, HENRY V.	Poughkeepsie
PECKHAM, DR. A. L.	Poughkeepsie
PETERS, ALFRED H.	Poughkeepsie
PETERS, FREDERICK	Fishkill
PERRINE, MRS. EDGAR C.	Red Hook
PHILLIPS, HON. S. K.	Beacon
PHILLIPS, MISS JENNIE	Fishkill
PILGRIM, DR. CHAS. W.	H. R. S. H. Poughkeepsie
PIERCE, C. W.	Poughkeepsie
PLATT, HON. EDMUND	Poughkeepsie
POST, MISS PHEBE	Pawling
POTTS, MRS. PHEBE	Red Hook
POUCHER, DR. & MRS. J. W.	Poughkeepsie

Q

QUICK, AUGUSTUS	Rhinebeck
-----------------	-----------

R

RAPELJE, JOHN	Hopewell
REYNOLDS, MISS HELEN N.	Poughkeepsie
REESE, W. WILLIS	2 Rector St., N. Y.
RIKERT, R. RAY	Rhinebeck
RINGWOOD, J. F.	Poughkeepsie
ROGERS, ARCHIBALD	Hyde Park
ROGERS, MRS. ARCHIBALD	Hyde Park
ROGERS, WM. CUNNINGHAM	Annandale
ROOSEVELT, MRS. JAMES	Hyde Park
ROOSEVELT, J. ROOSEVELT	Hyde Park
ROOSEVELT, HON. FRANKLIN D.	Hyde Park
ROSE, ABRAM J.	116 Broadway, N. Y.
ROSENKRANZ, LEWIS	Rhinebeck
RUST, ALBERT C.	Poughkeepsie
RUSSELL, MISS INA	Upper Red Hook

S

SCHICKLE, WILLIAM	Poughkeepsie
SCHRYVER, M. F. B.	Rhinebeck
SCHAAD, HENRY	Rhinebeck

SALMON, LUCY M.	Poughkeepsie
SEAMAN, GEORGE	Poughkeepsie
SHAW, FRANK C.	Fishkill
SHERMAN, GEO. H.	Poughkeepsie
SHERWOOD, CHAS. D.	Brinckerhoff
SHERWOOD, MRS. CHAS. D.	Brinckerhoff
SHEEHAN, REV. J. F.	Poughkeepsie
SICKLEY, JOHN C.	Poughkeepsie
SNOOK, RICHARD	Fishkill
SPRATT, GEO. V. L.	Poughkeepsie
SPINGARN, J. E.	Amenia
STOUGHTENBURGH, MISS ELIZABETH	Poughkeepsie
SUCKLEY, R. B.	Rhinebeck
SUTCLIFFE, MRS. A. C.	47 East 84 St., N. Y.

T

TEN BROECK, DERRICK W.	Rhinebeck
TRAVIS, EVERETT H.	Poughkeepsie
TRAYER, THADDEUS A.	Rhinebeck
TRAYER, MERRITT H.	Rhinebeck
TRAYER, DR. W. E.	Red Hook
TROY, PETER H.	Poughkeepsie

V

VANDERVOORT, MISS ANNA	Fishkill
VANDERVOORT, J. B.	Fishkill
VAN HOUTEN, MISS F. H.	Beacon
VAN KLEECK, FRANK	Poughkeepsie
VAN KLEECK, CHAS. M.	New York City
VAN VREDENBURGH, L.	Rhinebeck
VAN VLIET GEO. S.	Staatsburgh
VAN WYCK, JOSEPH	Arlington
VER PLANCK, W. E.	Fishkill

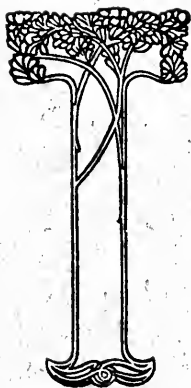
W

WARD, WILLIAM T.	Poughkeepsie
WAGER, A. LEE	Rhinebeck
WALES, EDWARD H.	Hyde Park
WESTON, WELDON F.	Fishkill

WEED, LAURA K.
WHITE, MISS HELENA
WHITE, MRS. HOWELL
WHEELER, EVERETT P.
WILLIAMS, JOHN J.
WILSON, DR. J. S.
WILBUR, HON. D. W.
WILBUR, MRS. D. W.
WILBUR, JAMES B.
WEBB, J. GRESWOLL
WODELL, SILAS
WODELL, MISS KATHARINE
WOOD, ISAAC J.
WOOD, LEWIS E.

Poughkeepsie
Fishkill
Fishkill
New Hamburg
Rhinebeck
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Poughkeepsie
Sharon, Connecticut
Clinton Corners
Millbrook
Millbrook
Fishkill
Fishkill

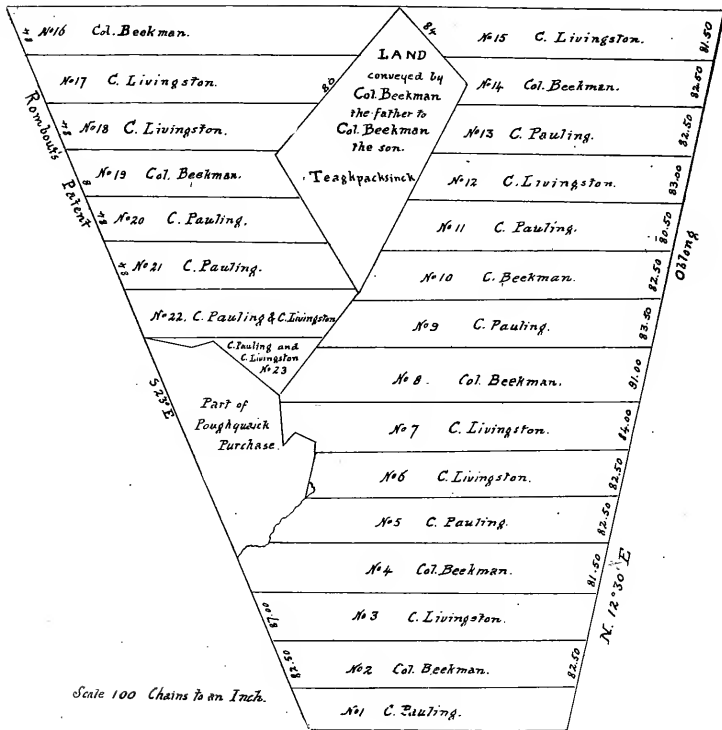
Year Book of the Dutchess County Historical Society



October, 1916 — March, 1918



Great Nine Partners.



Part of the Patent granted to Adolph Phillipsie.

Map of Patent granted to Henry Beekman on June 5. 1703

compiled from the original survey by George Van Vliet Civil Engineer & Surveyor Poughkeepsie. 1841



YEAR BOOK

OF THE

Dutchess County Historical Society

October, 1916 – March, 1918

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918

PRESIDENT

Harry N. W. Magill, Pleasant Valley

SECRETARY

John C. Sickley, Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

Irving Deyo LeRoy, M.D., Pleasant Valley

CURATOR

Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Prof. Joel E. Spingarn,	Town of	Amenia
Benjamin Hammond,	"	Beacon
George S. Van Vliet,	"	Clinton
John Rapelje,	"	East Fishkill
Robert E. Dean,	"	Fishkill
Hon. Thomas Newbold,	"	Hyde Park
Joseph H. Van Wyck,	"	Lagrange
David Demsey,	"	North East
J. Adams Brown,	"	Pleasant Valley
Everett P. Wheeler,	"	Poughkeepsie
Johannes W. Poucher, M.D.,		Poughkeepsie City
William Platt Adams,	"	Red Hook
Douglas Merritt,	"	Rhinebeck
Silas Wodell,	"	Washington

Annual Meeting, Fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual Meeting, First Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the entrance fee, the annual dues, and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

Entrance fee	\$2.00
Annual membership	1.00
Life membership	25.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on or before the fourth Thursday in April.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the
DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
.....Dollars.

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

YEAR BOOK, 1917—1918.

Friday, March 9, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 4 P. M. It was decided that the invitation to hold the spring meeting of the Society at Vassar College, on April 26, be accepted; the morning session to be held at Vassar Institute in Poughkeepsie, at 10:30, and the afternoon session to be held at the College at 2:30.

April 26, 1917.—The annual meeting of the Society was held at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie at 10 A. M.

President Magill, presiding, called the meeting to order, and gave his address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the Dutchess County Historical Society:

At the last Annual Meeting I took the liberty of asking for your co-operation to increase the membership of our Association. I am exceedingly gratified by your hearty response, for there has been during the year an increase of 33½%; there are enrolled 215 members, and fully 90% pay their dues with commendable promptness. May I ask for a continuance of your efforts along this line?

Circumstances over which we had no control have delayed the issue of the Year Book later than was contemplated. Next year we hope to prevent this delay. Nevertheless we trust you will find it not only interesting but valuable. It shows a little of what has been accomplished, it suggests a good deal that might be done, and it places in permanent form original records and maps.

With regard to the work for the Society at this meeting, I would call your attention to the report that is to be made by the Committee on the "Preservation of Mile-stones in the County." There is also a committee to report on "Church and Town Records."

A suggestion has been made to the Executive Committee by the Hon.

Edmund Platt that steps be taken "to discover, procure and preserve" a history of the Mills that are or have been in operation on the various streams of the County.

This is a work that several members of the Society might take up at the same time, each covering a Mill or Mill site that he or she may have access to or knowledge of. I would suggest that those members who are willing to undertake this work should send their name and subject to the Secretary, so as to prevent two or more members working on the same subject.

A part of the duty of an Historical Society is the placing of "Markers" on or near to historical sites. While we are quite young as yet to have accomplished much in this direction, it is well that we should form good habits; and to that end I would suggest that at each Annual Meeting a site be submitted to the Society for approval, and steps taken to have the same duly marked in an appropriate manner.

In order to increase the interest in historic Dutchess I would like to have a plan discussed for the delivery of one or more Free Lectures during the season. It might be possible to make some arrangement with the Trustees of the Vassar Institute to include such lectures in their course; or it might be advantageous to have them in the High School with the co-operation of the Board of Education.

Then, again, there is the question of the Exhibition of historical material which is also a valuable adjunct in educating the public as to the part played by the County in the history of the State and Nation. A beginning along this line might be made with a loan exhibition, which in time would become permanent.

I freely recognize the fact that these suggestions require money to carry them out, but my object in placing them before you now is to give you some idea of what an active organization may do. If the members will work with the Executive Committee to accomplish any of these objects I am confident that means will be provided.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance of \$162.52, which is no more than sufficient to defray the actual running expenses, with nothing left for other work.

Steps could be taken to have several funds, each devoted to a particular purpose such as a fund for Lectures, a fund for Exhibitions, and another for producing "Markers" for historical sites.

As you have co-operated with your Executive Committee in the past may I ask for your future assistance in making the Society a real, live, progressive organization worthy of the name it bears?

It was moved by Mr. Sickley that a committee be appointed to consider the suggestions in the President's address. Carried. Messrs. Adriance, Devine and Merritt were elected such committee.

The Treasurer's annual report was adopted, showing a balance of \$162.52 to date.

The election of officers for the following year resulted in the re-election of President Magill, Treasurer LeRoy, Secretary Sickley.

It was moved and carried that a committee of one be appointed to each town to look after those towns in Dutchess County in which the Historical Society has no representation.

Mr. Mylod reported that the Board of Supervisors had taken the matter of the preservation of the old milestones into favorable consideration. The meeting adjourned until 2 P. M., when the members met again at Vassar Institute, the invitation to visit Vassar College having been postponed. Mr. Adriance for the committee on the President's address reported that it approved of the suggestions therein, with the exception of that for free lectures, and that it recommended that the address be placed on file and published in the Year Book.

An address was then given by Mayor Wilbur on "Patriotism," which was followed by an address by Dr. J. H. Sullivan, State Historian, on "The Relation of Local Historical Associations to the Preservation of Historical Records." Meeting adjourned.

July 20, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 4 P. M. President Magill stated that the chief reason for the meeting was to consider about having a pilgrimage by automobiles to various places which are connected with events of the War of the Revolution, in the southwestern part of Dutchess County. After discussion it was decided to have the pilgrimage on Wednesday, August 22, 1917, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Report of Irving D. LeRoy, M. D., Treasurer, in account with the Dutchess County Historical Society:

Cash received during year ending Dec. 31, 1917:

Balance April 26	-	-	-	\$39.97
Luncheon	-	-	-	44.00
Annual Dues	-	-	-	138.00
Deficiency Fund	-	-	-	25.00
Sales of "Troutbeck"	-	-	-	2.50
Sales of Year Book	-	-	-	3.00

\$252.47

Cash paid during year ending Dec. 31 1917 :

A. V. Haight Co.	-	-	-	\$144.00
H. N. Bain	-	-	-	48.75
J. C. Sickley	-	-	-	25.81
Lansing-Broas Co.	-	-	-	14.95
County Newspapers	-	-	-	10.00
Envelopes	-	-	-	.25
Record Book	-	-	-	1.20
				<hr/>
				\$244.96
Balance on Hand	-	-	-	7.51
				<hr/>
				\$252.47

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MID-SUMMER PILGRIMAGE.

The Executive Committee of the Society has arranged for a tour by automobiles of the members and their friends to the southern part of Dutchess County on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22d, 1917.

The object being to visit places noted for their historic association, and to have these sites made more familiar to our members and citizens generally.

It is proposed for those living North and East from Poughkeepsie, to meet in Poughkeepsie, at the Soldiers' Memorial Fountain on Market Street, and start at 9 A. M. Those living South may join the party at Mt. Gulian, the Verplanck house. Those who can take extra persons as guests in their cars are requested to notify Mr. Sickley, and those who wish transportation are also requested to send a like notice. Word should be sent not later than August 18. It will be understood that conveyance can not be absolutely assured.

It is expected that each person will provide his luncheon, and at one of the sites, probably the Wharton House, time will be allowed for the repast.

This should be a most interesting trip for all members of the Society.

H. N. W. MAGILL,
HENRY BOOTH,
ROBERT E. DEAN,
THADDEUS J. HERRICK,
BENJAMIN HAMMOND,
FRANK C. SHAW,
JOHN C. SICKLEY,

Committee.

No. 1. Reassemble at Mt. Gulian, one mile North of the City of Beacon, 10 A. M. House built by Gulian Verplanck early in the 18th century, was used as headquarters by Baron von Steuben at the close of the Revolution, and here in May, 1783, was organized the Order of the Cincinnati. Speaker, Mr. William E. Verplanck, the owner.

No. 2 Teller House—Was the home of Madam Catherine Brett, owner of one-third of Rombout Precinct. Nearly all of this tour is on the property once owned by her. Speaker, one of her descendants.

No. 3. Kip House—Built by Hendrick Kip, 1753. Occupied by Baron von Steuben part of the time during the Revolution.

No. 4. Bailey's Forge—Site of J. Bailey's cutlery shop, where the sword of Washington was made or repaired and stamped J. Bailey, Fishkill. (Now in the National Museum at Washington.)

No. 5. Reformed Dutch Church—Built 1731, used as a military prison by Continental Troops. Speaker, Mr. Robert E. Dean.

No. 6. Trinity Episcopal Church—Used as a hospital by Revolutionary forces and as a meeting place for the Provincial Convention. Speaker, Rev. C. D. Drumm, its rector.

No. 7. Loudon's Printing Office—Site of building used by Samuel Loudon, the Whig printer, 1776 to 1783. Speaker, Prof. E. B. DuMond.

No. 8. Van Wyck Homestead (Wharton House)—Used as headquarters by officers of the Continental Army. Speaker, Mr. Frank C. Shaw.

BASKET LUNCHEON.

No. 9 Continental Camp and Burial Ground—Speaker, Prof. Clifford L. Haight.

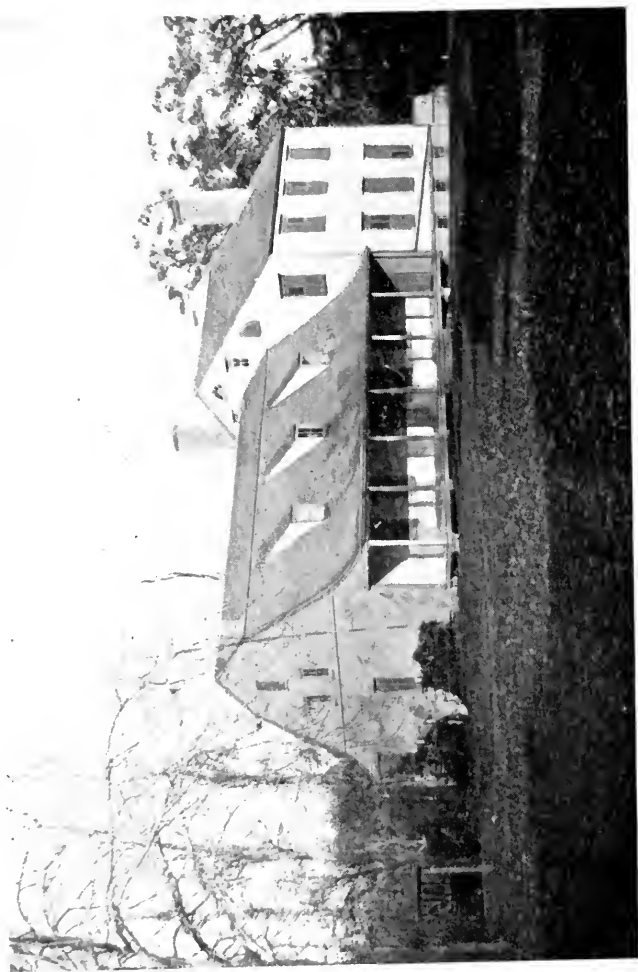
No. 10. Revolutionary Redoubts—Speaker, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck.

No. 11. Brinkerhoff, Lafayette Headquarters—Site of Presbyterian Church that was used as a hospital; also site of the Grist Mill constructed by the soldiers, in 1778. Speaker, Charles D. Sherwood.

No. 12. Home of Col. John Brinkerhoff, who entertained Gen. George Washington many times.

Nearly two hundred pilgrims in forty automobiles joined in this trip; and although some went rather from curiosity than interest,—all returned with a real appreciation for the men who defended the Hudson Valley during the Continental War and gratitude for those who have kept alive the memory of these deeds by tablet and monument.

The first stop was at Mount Gulian, one mile north of the City of Beacon, which until recently, was Fishkill Landing. Here is a fine old house standing on a slight eminence, from which one looks across the Hudson to Newburgh, lying a short distance southwest. This house was built by Gulian Verplanck, largely by slave labor, and the estate was named Mount Gulian, after the fashion of that time. It was his father (also Gulian) who with Francis Rombout, his business partner, had bought a large tract of land in this vicinity from the Indians in 1683. This "Rombout Patent" is thus described in the "Book of Patents" in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany: "Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second by Letters Pattent bearing date of the 17th day of October in the first year of his reign and in the year of our Lord 1685 did grant unto Francis Rombout, Jacobus Kip and Stephannus Van Cortlandt all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being on the east side of Hudson's river on the north side of the Highlands beginning at the side of the creek called Fishkill by the Indians called the Matteawan and from thence running northward along said river Five Hundred Rods beyond the Great Wappingers Kill called by the Indians Mawenasigh being the northerly bounds and from thence into the woods four hours going that is to say 16 English miles always keeping 500 rods distance from the north side of the Great Wappingers Kill however it runs. As also from the said Fishkill or Matteawan creek along the said Fishkill into



VERPLANCK HOUSE, BEACON.



TELLER HOUSE, BEACON.



KIP HOUSE.

the woods at the foot of the high hills including all the reed and low lands at the south side of the said creek with an easterly line Four hours going or 16 English miles into the woods and from thence northerly to the end of the four hours going the line drawn 500 northerly from the north side of the Great Wappingers Creek or Kill called by the Indians Mawen-asigh. To have to hold etc., etc."

Verplanck died before the transfer of the land was completed, and afterward the original grant of 85,000 acres was divided into three parts—the middle portion being given to the Verplancks. The Van Cortlandts received the northern portion, and the Rombouts the southern. Francis Rombout was at one time Mayor of New Amsterdam, and he and Verplanck were traders in furs, and they bought this large tract of land for the purpose of trapping beavers, employing the Indians to do this for them. All this was explained in a most interesting paper by Mr. William E. Verplanck, the present owner of Mount Gulian. He gave an entertaining account of his ancestral home, which came into prominence during the French and Indian war,—was used by Baron von Steuben as his headquarters at the close of the Revolution and was again used during our Civil War. It was in this house that the Order of the Cincinnati was organized in 1783, and here the Order celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

The next place visited was the Teller house in Beacon. This was formerly the home of Madam Catharine Brett, who was Rombout's daughter and owner of one-third of the original Rombout Patent—the southern portion. She owned also some land to the north. At the Teller house, (named from a later descendant) Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe told of Catharine Brett, who with her husband Roger, built this house in 1709. Many changes have been made within the house since then, and the present front was then the rear; but seen from the outside the house is almost as it was originally, and is covered with large scalloped shingles secured by hand wrought nails. Mrs. Sutcliffe, who is a descendant of Catharine Brett, read some verses which were dedicated to the Yule Log. In these verses, one saw upon the hearth, the faces and the forms of those who dwelt in this old homestead long ago.

The next stop was at the house built by Hendrick Kip in 1753—a rough stone house, colored red, and standing on the south side of the road to Fishkill Village. Mr. Robert E. Dean here made a short address, stating that this house had been occupied by Baron von Steuben for some time during the Revolution, and that it had been visited by Washington. He also remarked on the fact that the house faced the north. A little east from this house Mr. Dean called attention to the supposed site of Bailey's Forge, saying that little was known about the Forge, except that in the National Museum at Washington there is a sword which belonged to General Washington, on the blade of which is stamped "J. Bailey, Fishkill." In evidence that this is the site of the Forge, Mr. Dean ex-

hibited a soldier's pike, which with other pieces of iron, had been ploughed up here by the present owner of the ground.

The next stop was Fishkill Village. Here the Old Dutch Church was visited and the following address was made by Mr. Robert E. Dean :

DUTCH CHURCH—FISHKILL.

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Fishkill. This village was settled in Rombout precinct and was until 1730, one of the two villages in the County of Dutchess. Here was established the seventh post office in this colony. When the early settlers had built their cabins of logs or stone, and had cleared enough ground on which to plant, their next need was a mill to grind their grain. This being made, their next desire was for some place of worship, they being truly thankful for the blessings bestowed upon them; and we are told that having obtained the church, they had two places to go to, namely—"to mill and to meetin'". There has been much written about this church, but I will try to add something of interest to our visitors and perhaps something new for the natives. We do not know the day or the month when the Reverend Petrus Vas, pastor of the Dutch Church at Kingston came down to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, held divine services in some households and organized a church at Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, not one at each place, but one jointly, in the year 1716. They had no Domine or house of worship for years, and probably were not able oftener than once a year, to listen to a traveling divine from Kingston, New Paltz, or even from New York.

In 1731 they sent to Holland for a pastor and petitioned Governor Montgometry for permission to solicit funds with which to build a house of worship at Fish Creek in Dutchess County, they having called a domine who was to preach here and at Poughkeepsie. One consistory served both churches, and some of the property was owned in common until 1772, when they decided to each have a pastor, but the property interests were not adjusted, and later a special act of the Legislature was asked for to settle some dispute. In 1853 when the First and Second Dutch Churches in Poughkeepsie were formed, our consistory was asked to quit claim an interest in the property there, and there being no report on record, I doubt if these matters have ever been legally settled.

They took some kind of title to the land here from Catharine Brett, and built the first church on this site. It was said to be of stone, square, with gambrel roof surmounted by a short spire containing a bell and capped by a weathercock. This land was deeded in 1759 by Catharine Brett and Robert Brett to Jacob DuBois, one of the elders, and the congregation bought of Obadiah Cooper and his wife a triangular piece of land, of seventeen perches, on which was a small house, where Church Street now is, directly west of our chapel. This small house was occupied for years by John Vansant, at a small rental, he providing that the mem-

bers of the congregation might fill their foot stoves there on cold Sabbath mornings. The title remained in Mr. DuBois' name until after the church was incorporated as the First Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Fishkill in 1790, when the deed was made to the minister, elders and deacons. The door to the old building was in the centre of its street side and from the door the water shed in every direction, which may be the reason for its being built in this exact spot. There was no way of warming the church, and as no evening services were held, no artificial light. The oldest gravestone in the graveyard is that of James Hussey, who died in 1731, and which is said to be the oldest tombstone in the County. After the separation from Poughkeepsie much dissension arose as to whether the pastor should preach in Dutch or English, and the two factions were still bitterly opposed at the time of the breaking out of hostilities in 1776. During the seven trying years that followed there were no entries in the church records and no services held. This was the building in which the Provincial Convention met in 1776, having been driven from White Plains. It was used as a place of confinement for prisoners of war. There is no doubt that Enoch Crosby, a native of what is now Putnam County, was imprisoned here by the Committee of Safety, being jailed with a number of Tories,—he however escaped. There is no record of anything being paid for the use of this building; in 1785 it was worthless, and the congregation decided to rebuild, making a church like the one then at Poughkeepsie, on the north side of Main Street. Jacobus Swartout was made chairman of the Building Committee, funds were solicited by circulating a paper which we still have, and work was begun in 1785 which took ten years to complete. Some of the old walls were used—I think the rear wall was left and lengthened to the east, as there are five windows on one side and but three on the other. The stone and timber were given and much of the work was done by the negro slaves, at odd times, when they were not needed on the farms. It took five years to get it far enough along to be able to sell the pews, in November, 1790.

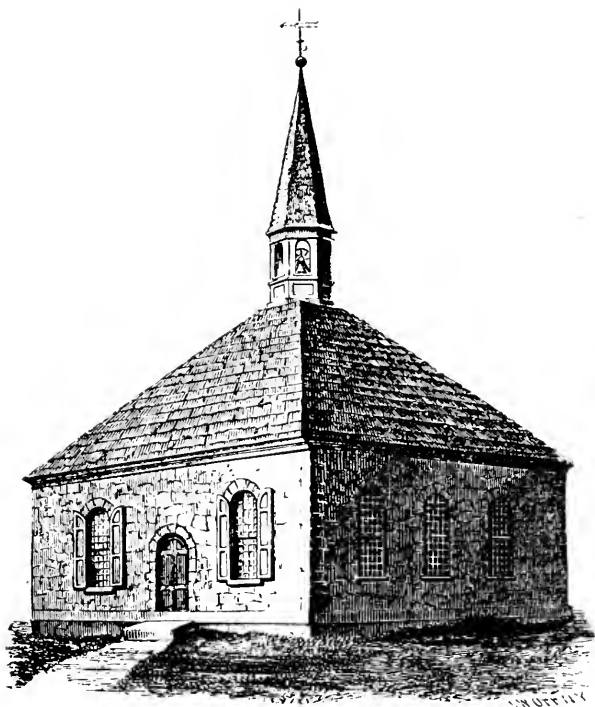
The architect's name was Barnes, the mason, Manney; and in 1790 Mr. Neary charged £10, 11 shillings for raising the spire, the consistory paying freight on a large "roap" from Kingston. They ran out of funds and petitioned the Legislature for permission to have a lottery by which to raise some money; this was not granted. They contracted with Abram B. Rapelje, who owned the adjoining farm and resided next door, to build a pulpit and stairs and enclose the square part of the steeple, but allowed the upper part to remain without covering until 1795, when John and Everett Wynkoop Swart gave £100 to be used for shingling. This work was also done by Mr. Rapelje, and save for a few new shingles inserted on account of damage by lightning, the old shingles are doing good service yet. The spindle ball and weathercock were purchased in 1795, and for 123 years that bird has turned every wind that blows, perched out of harm's way, with few vacations, his last being in 1891 when he was brought down in order that he might be regilded.

The entrance was originally from the street side, being changed to the central door on the east in 1806, when the church was remodelled and the galleries were supported by columns, instead of hanging by iron rods from above. In 1820 the building was thoroughly overhauled with new floor, new roof, new pews and pulpit with sounding board above it. In 1854 came another change, when the present pews were installed, side aisles, and side entrances made, together with an arched ceiling, and the pulpit alcove. The present bell was hung in the tower in 1838, and was purchased by our congregation and that of the Episcopal Church. Until the introduction of gas here, about 1858, the church was lighted by candles, which would last for two nights, if the sermons were not too long; and the sexton got the remainders. It was said he would get uneasy if the minister preached rather too long, and would begin to extinguish the candles as soon as the benediction was pronounced.

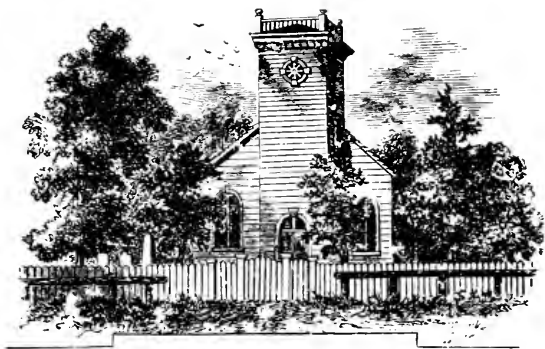
All the older pastors taught school through the week, and the house now occupied by Joseph Vernol on Hopewell Avenue stood in part of the graveyard, and was used as a school by Dr. Westbrook and Miss Bunce. The churches at Hopewell and New Hackensack were established about 1760, and while one pastor served these three churches, the parsonage was at Swartoutville, about three miles from each church. Thomas Lawrence leased all the glebe land of this church in 1803, and on it built the old parsonage. This building and the lease were bought by the congregation in 1809, Dr. Westbrook being the first pastor to live there. The present parsonage was built in 1842, and our chapel on the corner was originally Dr. Pingree's academy building. In 1820 Samuel Verplanck presented to our church and to our neighbor Trinity Church a silver communion tankard, in memory of Englebert Hoff, who died near here in 1765, at the great age of 128 years. This tankard was loaned for several years to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was returned to us some months ago. It is now stored with the rest of our communion silver. Eighteen pastors have served this church; we have at present a membership of about 200, a good pastor, four ex-pastors living, and four buried in the graveyard. Our church property has never been mortgaged,—all the societies connected with the church have money to their credit, except the fund for keeping the graveyard in order. As we have many more places to visit I will close, and should you desire further information about the history of this church, I refer you to the discourses delivered from this pulpit by Dr. Kip, Dr. Van Gieson and Dr. Anderson in 1866, 1891 and 1916.

TRINITY CHURCH—FISHKILL.

Then Trinity Episcopal Church received the visitors who listened to the following brief account of its history, by the Rector, the Rev. C. D. Drum. Dr. Embury in his book, "Early American Churches" makes this statement in his introduction: "Of the organized Church Buildings in the



FIRST DUTCH CHURCH, FISHKILL,
As it probably was built.



TRINITY CHURCH, FISHKILL,
Before 1860.

American Colonies there is none now standing, and but a few of even the second or third generations of structures are today remaining." To my mind this is rather a bold statement to make, and if what we know of the building we are now seated in is true, which we have every reason to believe to be the case, this is the original structure so far as the framework is concerned. It was erected about 1767 and still stands substantially as it was originally built. It is regarded as the oldest Episcopal Church building in the county, and as an original structure one of the oldest in the State. The following facts in the history of the church in the Town of Fishkill, commonly called Trinity Church, and legally known as The Corporation of the Rector and Inhabitants of Fishkill in the State of New York in Communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, are worthy of note:

1. The first Episcopally ordained minister who officiated in the Rombout Patent,—now the Town of Fishkill, East Fishkill and part of LaGrange, was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, afterward Bishop, who probably organized the church here about 1755.

2. The church was organized under the Colonial government, in the name of the Rector and Inhabitants of Fishkill in Communion with the Church of England.

3. It was re-organized under the laws of the State of New York, April 6, 1784.

4. The subscription for its erection began in 1756, and from that date its existence as a spiritual organization is reckoned. The visit of the Rev. Samuel Seabury in the preceding year stimulated the desire for the services of the Church of England in these parts. Certain persons were appointed to obtain such subscriptions,—the subscription list was reported to Mr. Seabury with the following interesting facts: "Not less than 103 persons, ten of whom are single, have already subscribed for the building of a church, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. This was exclusive of Poughkeepsie and Crum Elbow, where the subscription had not been offered. The subscribers were residents on the borders of Beekman and Philipse Precincts. Fifty more persons in those places to whom a church might be convenient, would contribute, and from the encouragement given by persons of the best credit and influence he believed one hundred more would subscribe."

Of his visit in 1759, Mr. Seabury says he found here "the conditions of the government then engaged in the war with France, which ended in the capture of Quebec and the subjugation of Canada, had prevented them from fulfilling their pledges to build a church, but they said they were labouring to qualify themselves for a missionary with all convenient speed, which nothing but the war prevented them from having done already. In 1762 Mr. Seabury again speaks of a visit to these parts, but does not make mention of a church building. In 1766 a subscription was started for a church in Poughkeepsie. This paper says there is not any settled Church of England in said county.

5. A copy of a deed given by Matthew Brett to James Duncan and Richard Smith as trustees, for the lot on which Trinity Church stands, containing one-half acre and thirty-one perches of land, is dated Sept. 30, 1767. The consideration named is two pounds in the current money of New York, to hold the said land to and for the use of the inhabitants of Rombout Precinct in said Dutchess County who are members in communion of the Church of England, as by law established, for a cemetery and churchyard and for building a Church of England thereon and for no other purpose or use whatever. It was not recorded until Aug. 10, 1775. This deed gives the approximate time of the erection of this building.

At the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the building was in a dilapidated and neglected condition. It must be remembered that the time from 1764 to 1776 was an eventful period in Colonial history. It was a time of violent discussion and protest. Many still loved the Mother Country and in spite of the Taxation Bill their hearts and consciences were still with her. Sentiment was divided in the churches, the dissenting churches were against England; but most of those who were in the Church of England felt bound by their oath of allegiance to the king to support him to the end. Affairs were in a very upset condition. How could there be progress in the affairs of Trinity Church during these unsettled and unhappy times? Still, it was during this troublesome period that this building, large and stately for those days, was erected, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Beardsley, who remained loyal to the king, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Colonies. And for these reasons the church building was neglected and at the opening of the war was not fit for use. However, the Provincial Convention met here in September, 1776, for a short session. The building was without seats or benches or other conveniences and so the convention adjourned elsewhere.

During the war the church was used by the public, and at times was filled and crowded with suffering and dying American soldiers. The damages the church received were estimated by government appraisers, who awarded the congregation the considerable sum of 349 pounds, 4 shillings and 11 pence, which it seems by a vote of the vestry on Aug. 4, 1788, was ordered to be used in finishing the church as far as it would go. At a later meeting of the vestry, held May 6, 1797, a further sum of 200 pounds was voted for finishing and repairing the church.

On April 19, 1802, a lively dispute arose between the rector, Rev. Philander Chase, and the vestry, over the removal or repair of the tall steeple, which ran up in four sections and was only three feet lower than the steeple on the Dutch Church. It was finally taken down in 1903 by Abram Wetmore who was paid for his labour £51, 10s. 3d. The tower remained in part, but was reshaped in 1860. The removal of the old-fashioned, high-backed, square-built pews, which with the rest of the interior, were painted white, and also the hour-glass pulpit and sounding board, the cutting down of the base of the pillars, the reseating of



WHARTON HOUSE, FISHKILL.

the church in its present form out of the material of the old pews, the rebuilding of the chancel and vestry room, the placing of the present altar, were done about 1870. The large memorial window in the chancel was the gift of many subscribers. Memorial gifts in the chancel and on the altar have been added from time to time. It must be remembered that the records of Trinity Church during the first years of its existence are very limited and brief. Without a doubt Rev. Mr. Beardsley when he left for New York and Nova Scotia at the outbreak of the Revolution carried away with him papers which would reveal to us a deeply interesting story of the history of this building.

The site of the printing office of Samuel Loudon was then pointed out, after which the pilgrims travelled southward to the Van Wyck house, which is generally known as the Wharton House. Arriving here, time was allowed for luncheon, for the enjoyment of which the pilgrims seemed quite ready. After hunger had been satisfied and thirst quenched, the following address was made by Mr. Frank C. Shaw, describing the Van Wyck house and its vicinity:

WHARTON HOUSE.

Although this old homestead is commonly known as the Wharton House, I fail to find what real claim it has to the name. Among all the stories told of this place it is difficult to distinguish between fact and fiction. There are those old tales which we were wont to believe, which upon closer inspection we find to be tradition rather than history. We have read that a family by the name of Wharton having had their home in Westchester County destroyed by fire, removed to this dwelling during the time of the Revolution. We also read that Enoch Crosby, the American spy, piloted Captain Wharton of the British Army to this place to visit his family, and that then he was apprehended by the Americans and held prisoner, until by Crosby's aid he escaped through the neutral ground to the British line. But this is all due to the imagination of James Fenimore Cooper—a beautiful story, but with no foundation. It has yet to be proven that there was a Captain Wharton, or even anyone of that name in these parts.

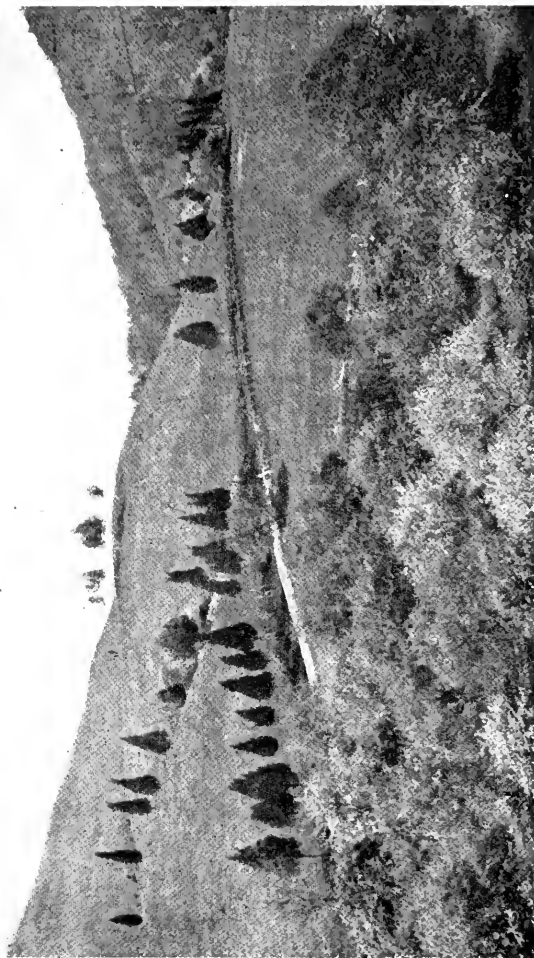
We do know that Cornelius Van Wyck came here from Hempstead, Long Island, and bought from Madam Brett a tract of land in this valley, consisting of 959 acres, which extended from north of the Fishkill Creek to the top of the mountain. The date of this purchase was April 10, 1733, and soon afterward Van Wyck built this house. By bequest he divided this property between his two sons, Cornelius and Richard, the former taking this homestead and the latter that part of the land toward Fishkill. The second Cornelius left it to his two sons, Cornelius C. and Isaac I., Isaac taking the homestead and Cornelius the place next to the

north. Isaac divided the property again between his sons, Sidney E. and Joseph J. Sidney inherited the homestead and occupied it until his death in 1883. Thus for 150 years the Van Wyck family owned and occupied this property—quite long enough for it to be called the Van Wyck homestead.

The style of the house is the same as it was originally. But before 1805 the siding was of scalloped shingles. It is fortunate that the old house has fallen into the hands of the present owner, Miss Hustiss, to whom its excellent state of preservation is due. That the old house was used as headquarters for officers of the American army during the greater part of the Revolution is a matter of history. General Israel Putnam stayed here; there is no doubt that General Washington visited here, when quartered at Newburgh. Across the road there stood until lately an old black walnut tree, which recently was blown down by the wind. A part of the trunk lies there yet. Two stones have been placed on the spot where it stood. There are several stories about that tree. Tradition says that it was planted by a negro slave named Kame,—that Washington tied his horse there,—that it was a whipping post for offenders, etc. When the tree was broken up, there was found an iron ring fastened to iron straps with hand-forged nails. In spite of tradition, I believe it was the hanger for a gate. We have heard that there had been a toll gate there, who knows but that it supported the gate?

THE ENCAMPMENT.

On the west side of the highway extending from 30 rods to the north to the foot of the mountain were the army barracks. Immediately south on the east side of the highway were the army stable. A little to the north on the other side was the blacksmith shop; the ground is still discolored where it stood, and on this side, opposite to it, were the stores. As to the construction of the barracks we have two brief accounts. An Englishman named Aubury describes them as a great number of huts, consisting of little walls of rough stones plastered with mud and straw, a few planks forming the roofs, a chimney at one end, by the side of which was a narrow door. He thinks it poor accommodation. He says that near the magazines stood some well constructed barracks, with the prison, surrounded by palisades. Chastelleaux, a Frenchman, says they were wooden houses, well built, having garrets and even cellars, and were better than those for French soldiers, and that it took only three days to complete them, from the time the men began to cut down the trees. As to the huts, he says they were comfortable and that the men were very expert in their construction, taking only 24 hours to complete them. The men passed winters in them without suffering or sickness. At an early period of the war a sergeant and fourteen privates were sent from each regiment to build the barracks at Fishkill. On Nov. 7, 1776, John McKesson writes General Clinton that Mr. Duer has carpenters building barracks for 2,000 men, at Fishkill. Egbert Benson and Melanchthon Smith



EARTHWORKS ON COLD SPRING AND FISHKILL ROAD.

were overseers of the work. At the end of the war the barracks were given away to people in the vicinity, and many of the older houses were built of these materials.

THE BURIAL GROUND.

Beyond the brook to the south is the burial ground of the American army. One authority states that there were more soldiers buried here than in any other spot in New York State. While stationed here the army was sorely afflicted at times, even small-pox being added to their woes. This ground is truly hallowed ground. By the road side stands a monument, erected by the Daughters of the Revolution, calling attention to the fact that in the adjacent field there lie the bones of those who freely gave their lives in the service of their country.

On leaving the Van Wyck house the pilgrims rode southward to the boundary line of Putnam County, where the Revolutionary redoubts were visited. The Daughters of the American Revolution have marked this site by a small monument on the west side of the road. Mrs. Samuel Verplanck was the speaker here, and made the following address :

REDOUBTS.

Fifteen years ago, on the 29th of this coming month of October, our Melzingah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected this tablet here in the Highlands to mark these redoubts which stand before us, as clearly defined now as they have been for more than a century. The inscription on this tablet is brief,—“On the hills back of this stone stood three batteries guarding this pass, 1776-1783. Melzingah Chapter. 1902.” The position of Fishkill during the War of the Revolution was of great strategic importance, and this narrow pass, through which ran the highway from New York to Albany, was vital to the safety of Fishkill. The Marquis de Chastelleux in his journal describing his travels in 1780, writes thus about his visit to Fishkill. “As for the position of Fishkill, that it was a post of great importance is evident from the campaign of 1777. It is clear that the plan of the enemy was to render themselves masters of the whole course of the North River, and thus to separate the eastern and western states. It was necessary, therefore, to secure a post on that river. West Point was made choice of as the most important to fortify, and Fishkill as the place best adapted to the establishment of the principal depot of provisions and ammunition, and therefore these two positions are connected together. After passing some time in visiting these different settlements in Fishkill, I got on horseback, and under the conduct of a guard which the quartermaster gave me, I entered the wood, and followed the road to West Point, where I wished to arrive in time for dinner. Four or five miles from Fishkill I saw some felled trees and an opening in the wood, which on coming nearer I discovered to be a camp, or rather huts, inhabited by some hundred invalid

soldiers. These invalids were all in very good health, but it is necessary to observe that in the American armies every soldier is called an invalid who is unfit for service; now these had been sent here because their cloaths were truly invalids. These honest fellows, for I will not say creatures (for they know too well how to suffer, and are suffering in too noble a cause) were not covered even with rags, but their steady countenances and their arms in good order seemed to supply the defect of cloaths and display nothing but their courage and their patience. I continued my journey in the woods on a road hemmed in on both sides by very steep hills, which seemed admirably adapted for the dwelling of bears and where in fact they often make their appearance in winter." He describes the approach to West Point and the fort. "The formidable batteries which defend it fix the attention on the western bank, but on lifting your eyes, you behold on every side lofty summits thick set with redoubts and batteries." But he does not speak of passing these redoubts of ours which must have been here then, for they must have been erected at the time others were built in these Highlands.

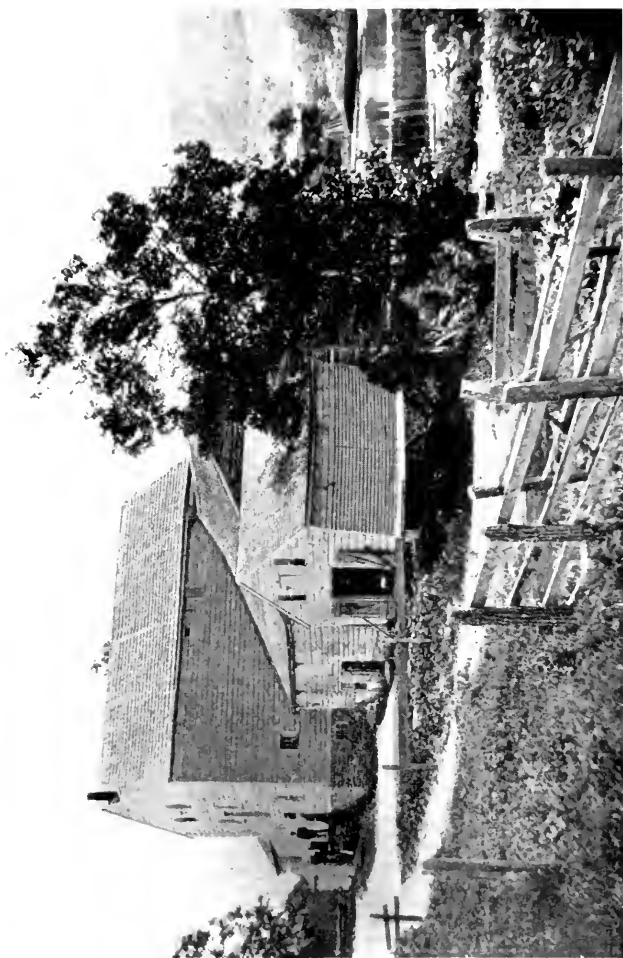
On the 18th of August, 1775, the Provincial Congress of New York passed the following:—Resolved and ordered, That the fortifications formerly ordered by the Continental Congress and reported by a committee of their Congress as proper to be built on the banks of Hudson's River in the Highlands be immediately erected. From Blake's History of Putnam County is the following: "Fortifications in the Highlands embraced not only those erected at Constitution Island, but also those afterward erected on the north and south sides of Popolopons Kill, called Forts Montgomery and Clinton. These were the main works, while redoubts were built on the neighboring eminences on the east side of the Hudson, two on Redoubt Hill, called north and south redoubts, just east of Judge Garrison's residence, two on Sugar Loaf Mountain and one on Anthony's Nose Mountain." Through the courtesy of Dr. W. S. Thomas of the U. S. Navy I am able to add some dates which verify what we take to be the facts.

"Camp Highlands. Situated in Philipstown, near the Dutchess County line, on the west side of the Post Road. Fortifications were thrown up here by General Putnam, October 6th, 1777, and here he halted his troops on his retreat from Continental Village, after the fall of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. Henry Hay in a letter to General Governor Clinton refers to a pass, three miles below Fishkill, where a redoubt can be thrown up in a short time, in which 300 men with half a dozen pieces of artillery, which we have here (Fishkill) would be able to retard the whole English Army a considerable time. Clinton Papers. Vol. 4, p. 868."

In 1898 when our D. A. R. Chapter received the monument presented to us by Lafayette Post of New York, we were just on the verge of the Spanish American War, not knowing then what lay before us. So now in 1917 the future is veiled to us. We see only the regiments of brave and loyal men as they march forward to the unknown, in response to the



BRINKERHOFF HOUSE.



MILL, BRINCKERHOFF.



ROMBOUT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BURNED 1866.

call of their country. May victory be given to the cause of freedom and of liberty."

The journey now lay to the north, and passing through Fishkill Village, the pilgrims went eastward until Rombout Cemetery was reached, where Mr. Charles D. Sherwood gave the following description of this interesting locality, mentioning the vanished Presbyterian Church, the grist mill, and the Brinckerhoff homestead:

Members of the Historical Society of Dutchess County,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Trustees of Rombout Cemetery, being one its number and Treasurer for more than twenty-five years, I welcome you here today.

This place first came into notice in January, 1750, when the original Church was erected, which during the Revolution was used as a Hospital by the Continental Army.

From the History of Fishkill by Mr. T. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff I copied the following:

"Whereas the principal surgeons and physicians of the Hospital at this place represented to me in December one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; then commanding at this Post, that the barracks and Episcopal Church were so crowded with the sick that their condition was rendered deplorable, and were otherwise in a suffering condition for want of proper covering and there being no public buildings fit to receive or accommodate the sick, but the Presbyterian Church of this Town, which impelled me from necessity to order the said Church to be taken and occupied for the purpose aforesaid, which was accordingly occupied; whereby considerable damage has been done to said building, now therefor, I do hereby certify that at the time aforesaid, I engaged the public faith that whatever damage should be done to said church would be repaired or repaid by the public.

"Given at Fishkill, the 8th days of March 1780.

"Alex McDougal, Major General."

During the war, the American soldiers then stationed at Fishkill stripped the clap-boards from the church and used them to heat their camp kettles.

In 1830 the original structure was demolished, and a new one erected, the same being burned in 1866.

During the Revolution the British soldiers burned the grist mill built by Abram Brinckerhoff and in 1778 Washington then stationed at Swartoutville, ordered the soldiers to cut the timber in the rear of the church yard, and rebuild the mill which had stood so many years on the banks of yonder creek. This particular spot is also noticeable inasmuch as the army was encamped here and near Fishkill while Marquis De Lafayette was suffering from typhoid fever in the Brinckerhoff homestead.

Their camp fires were seen from miles around made from the fine old timber in the rear of the church.

On May 30th, 1898, Lafayette Post of New York City presented to Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a very handsome monument which they erected in our cemetery to the memory of General De Lafayette and voted to place a bronze tablet at the Brinckerhoff homestead; also later one on the old grist mill.

The day was one that will be long remembered; the delegation came from New York by special train, cannons boomed, sabres flashed, police guarded the roadway, and over 3,000 people witnessed the dedication.

This pilgrimage will long be remembered and may it be the means of developing more interest in the Historical Society of Dutchess County and impress on the minds of the coming generations the necessity of marking these places.

This concluded the pilgrimage, and the pilgrims scattered to the four points of the compass, having thoroughly enjoyed their experience. To them it seemed wonderful that here in this peaceful valley, surrounded by wooded hill and mountains, there had been enacted many important events, though none of the battles, of our war with England, and while they listened to each recital and applauded deeds of heroism, their ears were strained to catch the echoes of the guns at Verdun and their hearts were sending up petitions for their one time enemy.

The fact that Washington had slept in **this** house and that Lafayette had been entertained in **that**, seemed of small moment when compared with the stupendous happenings of the present day. But when the pilgrims turned away from these quiet places they could not help hoping that those great men were somehow conscious of the reverence and honour paid to them by the Nation, and particularly by the appreciative members of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

September 10, 1917.—A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Adriance Memorial Library at 3:30 P. M. Professor Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar College, being present by invitation. The President stated the object for which the meeting had been called, namely, to arrange for the Fall meeting of the Historical Society, and as the meeting was, by invitation, to be held at Vassar College, he called on Professor Salmon for suggestions. Professor Salmon stated that having conferred with President MacCracken of Vassar College, it had been thought best to hold the meeting in the lecture room at Taylor Hall; that she would give a talk on "Historical material available in Dutchess County." An opportunity would be given to visit the various

buildings, and tea would be served at 4:30. It was decided to accept the plan offered by Professor Salmon.

October 4, 1917.—The semi-annual meeting of the Historical Society was held at Taylor Hall, Vassar College, at 4 P. M.

President Magill suggested that measures be taken to retain the old names of roads in Dutchess County,—such as Dutchess Turnpike, Albany Post Road, etc., instead of merely being called "State Roads." He also suggested that as Dutchess County was organized as a County on Nov. 3, 1683, that that day be known as Dutchess County Day, and appropriately observed.

Rev. Mr. Edwards moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the committee which so successfully planned and carried out the pilgrimage of August 22, last, and also to the speakers on that occasion and to those who opened their houses and were so hospitable to the pilgrims. Carried.

Professor Lucy M. Salmon was then introduced and gave a very interesting and instructive address on "Classes of Historical Material Found in Dutchess County." After the address the members were shown over the college grounds and buildings by a committee of students, and later, tea was served in Taylor Hall.

March 19, 1918.—The Executive Committee met at the Adriance Memorial Library at 3 P. M. The matter of the incorporation of the Society was discussed, and it was decided that this should be done.

On motion it was resolved to recommend to the Society for action at the coming annual meeting the following change in the By-laws: "The admission fee shall be one dollar and the annual dues one dollar, payable on or before the annual meeting in April. Any person joining the Society after November 1 of any year shall be exempt from dues for that year. Dues shall be computed for the calendar year only. Neglect to pay annual dues for two months after notification by the Treasurer shall be regarded as a withdrawal from the Society." Adjourned.

THE OLD MILLS OF BEACON—DUTCHESS COUNTY.

BY JOSEPH N. BADEAU.

In 1709 a grist mill was erected at the mouth of Fishkill Creek, and was known as the Tioronda Mill or Madam Brett Mill. Madam Brett made a name for herself among the pioneers of the Hudson River Valley.

As all roads were said to lead to Rome, so then did all roads lead to Madam Brett's Mill. Orange County farmers as well as those of Dutchess County depended on this mill for their grinding, bringing their grain across the Hudson River.

As houses increased there was a demand for lumber and a sawmill became a necessity. This mill was then converted into a combination of grist and saw mill, and continued to be so used until it was removed to make room for the Tioronda Hat Works, built by Lewis Tompkins in 1876.

The last man who ran the combination mill was Ezekiel Schofield.

Another mill about a mile up the Fishkill Creek, and situated at the foot of the present Main Street, is supposed to have been built by Madam Brett, and there is evidence that it was enlarged at some time before 1800, by Abraham Scheneck. A stone in the foundation bears his initials and the date,—this stone was in the cellar. This mill was unused for a number of months during 1815, and is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps.

About a mile east along the Fishkill Creek was a mill called Clay Mill; no one knows why it was so named. This was also a grist mill, and was near the present Electric Light Works. It was built by Sylvester Pine, about the year 1800. It was afterwards occupied by Jabez Olmstead, and later by the Matteawan Company for making cotton batting, and still later by Dean Carver for manufacturing bobbins, heddles and reeds, the last two articles being used in cloth weaving. Some time after this it was used by a Mr. Churchill as an auger factory, and finally it was burned in 1862.

A little further up the creek, near where the Glenham Embroidery Mill now stands, was another grist mill, said to have been built by Abraham Rogers, at probably about the same time as the Clay Mill.

The existence of four grist mills within as many miles seems to show that the milling business was a profitable industry in those early days.

The last mentioned mill was used by the Glenham Woolen Company as a spinning mill. It was demolished when the Carpet Mill was built in 1865. This Carpet Mill is now the Glenham Embroidery Works.

At Rocky Glen there stood a large cotton mill which was burned about 1850. It remained a ruin until the Carpet Mill rebuilt it for a boarding house. It was then again permitted to fall into decay and has been entirely removed.

About a quarter of a mile further up the creek stood the Glenham Woolen Mills, which have become ruinous, but which are about to be rebuilt for use.

At Byrnesville, a little below (to the west) Madam Brett's mill, a cotton mill was built in 1800, and was run by Edward Slate. It was afterwards converted into a grist mill, and contained eight run of stone. It was subsequently run by John Brown and Epenetus Crosby, and later it was burned.

The mills of Beacon today, 1918:

New York Rubber Company, Ellrodt & Lynch Silk Works, William Carroll Hat Company, Henderson Hat Company, Mills Paper Box Company, Ludwig-Littauer Silk Mill, Green Fuel Economizer Company, Glenham Embroidery Company, Tompkins Hat Works, Beacon Tire Company, Dutchess Tool Company, Gotham Hat Works.

MILLS IN THE TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

BY WRIGHT DEVINE.

BOWMAN MILL. This mill was situated about half a mile east from the village of Pleasant Valley. It was built about 1810, and run for a short time by Daniel Dean, for printing calico in a small way. The cloth was blue, and by a device of his own he varied the color by putting on white spots of paste, which when dampened would disappear. Mr. Dean was a truth-telling Quaker, and would invariably say to his customers, "I will warrant the blue to be a fast color, but the white may wash out," which it always did. The mill was soon turned into a grist mill, and for a number of years was run by Mr. Rowe.

It was burned in 1848, and as insurance was not so general then as it is now, Mr. Rowe circulated a paper for subscriptions to rebuild it. It was sold to Nathaniel Powell and his son Caleb, who rebuilt it about 1850, and who sold it in 1861 to George T. Bowman, who ran it as a flour and feed mill until 1905, when it was sold to Henry T. Hicks and his wife, who still own the real estate. The mill was struck by lightning in 1915 and burned to the ground. It has not been rebuilt.

WARD MILL. This mill was situated about a mile and a half south-east from the village of Pleasant Valley, and was built by Daniel Ward, who owned quite a large tract of land in this part of the town in 1790. The next owner was his son Owen Ward, who obtained it in 1816. The next owner of the mill and part of the farm was Joshua O. Ward, son of Owen. The mill at this time did a large business, as the farmers then raised their own wheat, which was ground into flour for home use, the balance being sold to the millers, who at that time mainly controlled the retail trade, as but little was shipped in from the west.

In 1852 Alson Ward bought the mill from his father Joshua O. Ward, and sold it in 1857 to William Velie, who ran it until 1880 and then sold it to William Smith. Mr. Smith transferred it to Isaac D. Mastin in 1890. The old mill being badly out of repair was torn down in 1902. The property has changed hands several times since, and is now owned by Arthur Sherow.

COTTON MILL. In the village of Pleasant Valley. In 1809 Robert Abbot built this mill near the bridge over Wappingers Creek. It was then owned by a stock company and did a lucrative business until January 27, 1815, when the mill was burned. It was rebuilt during the same year



BOWER WOOLEN MILL, PLEASANT VALLEY, JAN. 1903.

by Delavergne and Thwing, who failed. After this it was run by a stock company until 1820, when it was bought by John Gibbons and George Everson. From that time it changed from individual ownership to stock control until purchased by Thomas Garner of New York City, from Edward A. Oelrich and others, executors of John J. Palmer and others, for \$15,000, in 1859. Under the management of the Farrington family, residents of Pleasant Valley, it was conducted successfully, employing about forty hands, making principally print cloth which was shipped to Wappingers Falls, where the cloth was printed and finished. Owing to the death by drowning of Thomas Garner, in 1876, and other causes, the mill was closed in 1895. It was opened during the same year with John Knott as manager. It was closed again in 1905, and again opened under the same management, and again closed in 1910. It was sold in 1913 to the Yazoo Cord and Twine Company of Troy N. Y. This last company sold it in 1916 to the William Ritchie Corporation which manufactured buckram and similar goods used for tailoring and millinery purposes and which still owns the property.

On the opposite side of the creek along the south road, and about 600 feet south from the village library used to be a saw mill which long did a thriving business. but which, like the grist mills, has disappeared. This old saw mill was run by Timothy Farrington, who for many years was the principal speaker in the old Quaker meeting house still standing on what is called Quaker Hill in this village. This old meeting house was built in 1802.

In the old stone building a little to the west of the cotton mill, said to have been built for a machine shop, John B. Duncan kept a store for many years. In the upper room of this building was held the second lodge of I. O. O. F. given a charter in this country, and the first given by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. It was called Friendship Lodge of Pleasant Valley, New York. The charter was granted in December, 1825. A report was made to the Grand Lodge, dated June 29, 1827, signed by Benjamin Owen, Jeremiah Clearwater, James Read, John Akin and James Kay, who were no doubt charter members. Clearwater and Kay have children living in the village of Pleasant Valley at the present time.

BOWER MILL. This mill was situated about one mile east from the village of Pleasant Valley. John Kenyon built this woolen mill in 1808. Later on it was sold to William Buckley, who at his death left it to Alice Buckley, John Buckley and others, who sold it to Joseph Bower in 1837. In this mill were made for many years fine broadcloth and woolen rolls, which latter the mothers of many of the present generation have spun into yarn with the old spinning wheel, which now is relegated to the garret or displayed in the parlor as an antique. Joseph Bower died in 1864, and the mill was operated by his sons William H. and George until about 1880, when it was taken by Joseph A. and Hiram Bower, two other sons, until about 1886, when Joseph A. died and the old mill was closed.

The property is still in the ownership of the Bower family, Samuel Bower occupying it, but the mill has totally disappeared, and only the dam and pond remain.

NEWCOMB MILL. This mill was situated about one and a half miles east from the village of Pleasant Valley. Isaac B. Newcomb bought what is known as the Newcomb grist mill property from Catharine H. Newcomb in 1831, and built the mill and operated it until 1839, when he sold it to Isaac Nostrand, whose son-in-law, John Henry, ran it, doing a good business until about 1852, when it was sold to Henry Rikert, who sold it to James M. Rogers in 1861. It was still owned by him when it was burned down about 1868. The property has changed hands several times since, and is now owned by Edwin W. Bogart. It may be added that the Newcombs were large land owners in this vicinity, and still own a part of the original property, including the old homestead. The Newcombs also built a saw mill on the same property, which did a small business and was in existence for some years after the grist mill had disappeared.

The Newcomb Grist Mill, the Bowman Grist Mill and the Bower Woolen Mill were all on the same stream, which runs into Wappingers Creek from the east.

It may be added that the grist mills in Dutchess County prospered until the West began to develop. Then the Erie Canal was made and still later the railroads, which facilities enabled the West to ship grain and flour more cheaply than the farmers and mills here could produce them. Seventy-five years ago few country merchants kept flour, people going to local mills for it. The development of a nation is well shown by the story of the grist mill. It is one of the first necessities in a community, but in the course of time the competition of corporations compels the small local mills to close. While this is a hardship to the few, yet to the nation it is a benefit, for it enables all people to obtain the same commodities, a condition not possible under the old order.



HORATIO N. BAIN.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN HEERMANCE.

Born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 17, 1852.
Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 19, 1917.

Mr. Heermance came of an old Rhinebeck family. He was brought up in Rhinebeck, and attended the DeGarmo Institute in that village. He afterwards studied law, was elected supervisor from Rhinebeck in 1881 and was re-elected in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and practised at Poughkeepsie. In 1888 he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket. In 1896 he was appointed one of the State Tax Commissioners by Gov. Levi P. Morton; and for two terms was President of Vassar Brothers' Institute in Poughkeepsie. He was a member of the Holland Society, was 1st Vice-President of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank, and was for two years Master of the Rhinebeck Lodge of Freemasons. In 1881 he married Miss Nina Radcliffe of Albany, who died in March, 1905. One son survives them, Radcliffe Heermance, who is now lieutenant in the United States Army.

MRS. H. N. W. MAGILL.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 2, 1857.
Died in Pleasant Valley, December 16, 1917.

Mrs. Magill's maiden name was Jessie Elliot Warner. Her parents were residents of Fishkill Landing and of Pleasant Valley for many years. On January 3, 1878, she married Harry N. W. Magill of Brooklyn, N. Y. She was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Pleasant Valley, in which village she resided for the last twenty-two years. There survive her, her husband, one son and three daughters.

HORATIO N. BAIN.

Born at Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., December 20, 1857.
Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 9, 1918.

Mr. Bain was at school at Palmyra, N. Y., at Brewsters and at Dover Plains, and also at the Connecticut Literary Institute. On July 20, 1882, he married Miss Caroline Belding, of Dover Plains. There

were no children. In 1884 Mr. Bain leased the Nelson House in Poughkeepsie, and had also a half interest in the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh. He owned two farms at Dover, one of which was the Elm Stock Farm, which was well known for its winners of Blue Ribbons at Madison Square Garden in New York City. He was for many years one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, was a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, was a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M. He was also a member of the Amrita Club, a director of the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club, 1st Vice-President of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, Regent-at-large of the Dutchess County Society, a member of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce and of the State Hotel Men's Association.

FRANK VAN KLEECK.

Born June 25, 1857.

Died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 14, 1917.

Mr. Van Kleeck married Miss Sarah P. Sleight, September 24, 1891, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. Mr. Van Kleeck was a direct descendant from Baltus B. Van Kleeck, who built the first brick house in Poughkeepsie in 1702, near the corner of Vassar and Mill Streets, and which was demolished in 1836. He was greatly interested in everything connected with the history of Poughkeepsie, having gathered in course of time a notable collection of documents, printed matter, engravings, maps and photographs relating to the city. He owned the fur and hat business which was founded by Teunis Van Kleeck in 1799, and which had been in his family since then. He was president of Vassar Brothers' Hospital for many years, and a trustee for a longer time. He was also trustee of Vassar Brothers' Home, a member of Phoenix Hose Company, a trustee of Adriance Memorial Library, a member of the Amrita Club, of the Dutchess County Society, of the Holland Society and of Triune Lodge, No. 782, F. & A. M.

CHARLES NATHAN ARNOLD.

Born at Poughkeepsie.

Died at Poughkeepsie, April 19, 1918.

Mr. Arnold is survived by one son, Rev. Frederick Sherman Arnold, and one daughter, Miss Catharine Innis Arnold. In 1854 Mr. Arnold succeeded to the lumber business established by his father in 1821, and when later, it was incorporated, became its president. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education, was a mem-



FRANK VAN KLEECK.



ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

ber of Cataract Steamer Company, a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Home, a director, and for some time president of the Merchants' National Bank. He served as Supervisor from his ward for two terms, and in 1894 was elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie, serving one term of two years.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Born in New York City, N. Y., 1853.

Died at Barrytown, N. Y., September 15, 1916.

Mr. Zabriskie married, June 6, 1895, Miss Francis Hunter, of New York City, who, with one son and one daughter, survives him. In 1873 he entered the 7th Regiment of New York, and later was inspector of rifle practice of the 71st Regiment, National Guard of New York, and was Captain of Co. C, in that regiment. He resigned in 1898. He organized and equipped the Blythewood Light Infantry at Barrytown. He served for years on the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors, and was at one time its Chairman. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Society of the War of 1812, of the American Geographical Society, of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Dutchess County Historical Society, and for ten years was President of the American Numismatic Society.

AMBROSE LEE WAGER.

Died Oct. 31, 1917, aged 58 years, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

Mr. Wager was born at Rhinebeck, where he passed the greater part of his life; he was not married, and is survived by one sister. He was a graduate of Yale University, being in the same class with ex-President William H. Taft. He was a member of the Bar, and was successful as a lawyer. He was a member of the Rhinebeck Lodge of Masons, of the Yale Club of New York City, of the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie, of the Dutchess County Historical Society and of the Dutchess County Society. He was a director of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank and of the First National Bank of Rhinebeck.

EDWARD B. DU MOND.

Born July 9, 1843.

Died February 17, 1918.

Prof. E. B. DuMond was born at Fishkill, N. Y. He was a member of Co. E., 120th N. Y. Volunteers in the Civil War. After the war he returned to Fishkill and taught school there for some years. About ten years ago he became principal of the Union Free School at Pleasant Valley, and latterly retired on a pension. He was a member of the Board of Education. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

MEMBERS OF DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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Lucy M. Salmon, A. M., L. H. D.....Poughkeepsie

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Aucock, George S.....Red Hook
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Briggs, Harry T.....Poughkeepsie
Brinckerhoff, FrankBrinckerhoff
Brinckerhoff, La Tourette.....Beacon
Broas, Smith I.....Poughkeepsie
Brockway, Frank A.....Brockway

Brown, E. Lyman.....Poughkeepsie
 Brown J. Adams.....Pleasant Valley
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 Budd, Eugene P.....Red Hook
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 Crosby, M. S.....Rhinebeck
 Curtis, John A.....Red Hook
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 Dean, AnnaFishkill
 Dean, HermanFishkill
 Dean, Robert E.....Fishkill
 Deel, G. A.....Poughkeepsie
 Demsey, David.....Millerton

Devine, WrightPleasant Valley
 Dow, Alexander C.....Poughkeepsie
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 DuBois, Francis E.....Port Orange, Florida
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 Dugan, John P.....Fishkill
 DuMond, Mrs. E. B.....Pleasant Valley

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 Eno, Dr. Charles R.....Red Hook

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 Flagler, Mrs. H. H.....Millbrook
 Flagler, Mrs. Isaac P.....Poughkeepsie
 Fouquet, Lewis D.....Fishkill
 Fowler, Benjamin M.....Poughkeepsie
 Fowler, Clarence A.....Poughkeepsie

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Frost, Alfred M.....	Poughkeepsie
Gidley, Adina	Verbank Station
Glass, Charles B.....	Chelsea
Goodell, Dr. James F.....	Rhinebeck
Grinnell, Irving	New Hamburg
Gurney, Herbert R.....	Poughkeepsie
Hackett, Mrs. John.....	Hyde Park
Hart, W. C.....	Walden
Hasbrouck, Hon. Frank.....	Poughkeepsie
Hasbrouck, Mrs. Lewis.....	Poughkeepsie
Haviland, Benjamin H.....	Hyde Park
Haviland, John J.....	Poughkeepsie
Herrick, T. J.....	Poughkeepsie
Hicks, Mary C.....	New Hackensack
Hill, Miss Alice.....	Rhinebeck
Hipsley, Rev. G. E.....	Red Hook
Hoffman, Charles B.....	Red Hook
Hopkins, John.....	Hyde Park
Howard, Frank B.....	Poughkeepsie
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Hughes, Edwin B.....	Staatsburgh
Husted, Chester	Pleasant Valley
Huyler, Rev. Peter E.....	Rhinebeck
Johnston, Mrs. Mary A.....	Rhinebeck
Judson, William H.....	Rhinebeck
Kaley, Mrs. John R.....	Poughkeepsie
Kenwell, James	Pleasant Valley
Kenyon, Mrs. Clarence.....	Poughkeepsie
Kenyon, Miss Helen.....	Poughkeepsie
Kerley, Albert F.....	Red Hook
Kerley, R. Dudley.....	Red Hook
Ketcham, Ezra	Fishkill
Kidd, James H.....	Red Hook
Kip, Garrett B.. ..	Rhinebeck
Kip, W. Ruloff.....	Rhinebeck
Lansing, W. C.....	Poughkeepsie
Lavery, James A.....	Poughkeepsie
LeRoy, Dr. Irving D.....	Pleasant Valley
Lovelace, George	Pleasant Valley

Lown, Clarence	Poughkeepsie
Lown, Frank B.....	Poughkeepsie
Lyall, Rev. J. E.....	Millbrook
MacCracken, Rev. Henry Noble, P.H.D., L.L.D., L.H.D., Vassar College	
Magill, H. N. W.....	Yonkers
Malven, Rev. Frank.....	Pleasant Valley
Massoneau, William S.....	Red Hook
Merritt, Albert Akin.....	Poughkeepsie
Merritt, Douglas	Rhinebeck
Merritt, Mrs. Douglas.....	Rhinebeck
Merritt, Ethel Douglas.....	Rhinebeck
Merritt, Stephen H.....	Millbrook
Miller, Dr. George N.....	Rhinebeck
Minard, Mary E.....	Poughkeepsie
Moore, Miss Evangeline.....	Poughkeepsie
Moore, Prof. J. Leverett.....	Poughkeepsie
Morgan, Frederic North.....	Poughkeepsie
Mulford, Rev. Henry DuBois.....	Upper Red Hook
Myers, Rev. E. Roy.....	Fishkill
Myers, Henry	Hyde Park
Myers, Ralph W.....	Hyde Park
Mylod, John J.....	Poughkeepsie
Naylor, Mrs. George, Jr.....	Peekskill
Nevins, John	Poughkeepsie
Newbold, Miss C. A.....	Poughkeepsie
Newbold, Miss Edith.....	Poughkeepsie
Newbold, Frederic	Poughkeepsie
Newbold, Hon. Thomas.....	Hyde Park
Newton, Rev. E. P.....	Hyde Park
Olmstead, Julia C.....	Rhinebeck
Olmstead, Mary A.....	Rhinebeck
Ormsbee, Frank S.....	Madalin
Overocker, Hon. George.....	Poughkeepsie
Patterson, Dr. J. E.....	Poughkeepsie
Peckham, Dr. A. L.....	Poughkeepsie
Pelton, Henry V.....	Poughkeepsie
Perrine, Mrs. Edgar C.....	Red Hook
Peters, Alfred H.....	Poughkeepsie
Peters, Frederic	Fishkill
Phillips, Hon. Samuel K.....	Beacon
Pierce, Clarence W.....	Poughkeepsie
Pilgrim, Dr. C. W.....	Poughkeepsie

Platt, Hon. Edmund.....	Poughkeepsie
Post, Miss Phoebe.....	Pawling
Potts, Mrs. P. F.....	Red Hook
Poucher, Dr. J. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Poucher, Mrs. J. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Radcliff, Robert D.....	Poughkeepsie
Rapelje, John	Hopewell Junction
Reed, Miss Anna H.....	Rhinebeck
Reed, Miss Julia.....	Rhinebeck
Reese, W. Willis.....	2 Rector St., New York City
Reynolds, Miss Helen N.....	Poughkeepsie
Rikert, R. Ray.....	Rhinebeck
Ringwood, John F.....	Poughkeepsie
Rodgers, Rev. William C.....	Annandale
Rogers, Archibald	Hyde Park
Rogers, Mrs. Archibald.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, Hon. Franklin D.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, J. Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park
Roosevelt, Mrs. James.....	Hyde Park
Rosenkrantz, Lewis	Rhinebeck
Russell, Miss Ina G.....	Upper Red Hook
Rust, Albert C.....	Poughkeepsie
Schickle, William	Poughkeepsie
Schryver, M. V. B.....	Rhinebeck
Seaman, George	Poughkeepsie
Shaw, Frank C.....	Fishkill
Sheahan, Rev. Joseph F.....	Poughkeepsie
Sherman, George H.....	Poughkeepsie
Sherwood, Charles D.....	Fishkill
Sherwood, Mrs. Charles D.....	Fishkill
Sherwood, Louis	15 Exchange Place, Jersey City N. J.
Sickley, John C.....	Poughkeepsie
Sittenham, William	55 W. 37th St., New York City
Spingarn, Prof. J. E.....	Amenia
Spratt, Hon. George V. L.....	Poughkeepsie
Stockton, Mrs. Sanford D.....	Poughkeepsie
Stoughtenberg, Elizabeth	Poughkeepsie
Strong, Jacob H.....	Rhinebeck
Teator, William S.....	Upper Red Hook
Ten Broeck, Derrick W.....	Rhinebeck
Thomas, Dr. William S.....	240 W. 71st St., New York City

Traver, Merritt H.....	Rhinebeck
Traver, Thaddeus A.....	Rhinebeck
Traver, Dr. William E.....	Red Hook
Travis, Hon. Everett H.....	Poughkeepsie
Tremper, Benjamin	Rhinebeck
Troy, Peter H.....	Poughkeepsie
Vandervoort, Anna	Fishkill
Vandervoort, J. B.....	Fishkill
Van Houten, Miss F. H.....	Beacon
Van Hovenbergh, Miss A. R.....	Fishkill
Van Hovenbergh, Miss Elizabeth....	Fishkill
Van Kleeck, Charles M.....	149 Broadway, New York City
Van Vliet, Clara Tremper.....	Staatsburgh
Van Vliet, George S.....	Staatsburgh
Van Vredenburg, Lee.....	Rhinebeck
Van Wyck, Joseph H.....	Arlington
VerPlanck, Mrs. Samuel.....	Beacon
VerPlanck, William E.....	Beacon
Vigeant, Dr. Joseph E.....	Red Hook
Ward, William T.....	Poughkeepsie
Webb, J. Griswold.....	Clinton Corners
Weed, Laura K.....	Poughkeepsie
Weston, Weldon F.....	Beacon
Wheeler, Everett P.....	New Hamburg
Wheeler, Mrs. Everett P.....	New Hamburg
White, Mrs. Howell.....	Fishkill
Wilbur, Hon. D. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Wilbur, Mrs. D. W.....	Poughkeepsie
Wilbur, James B.....	Sharon, Connecticut
Wilson, Dr. John S.....	Poughkeepsie
Wintringham, H. C.....	Millerton
Wodell, Miss Katharine.....	Millbrook
Wodell, Silas	Millbrook
Wood, Isaac J.....	Fishkill
Wood, Lewis E.....	Fishkill
Zabriskie, Mrs. Frances H.....	Barrytown

Year Book

of the

Dutchess County Historical Society



V. 7

Nineteen Hundred Eighteen

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Year Book
of the
Dutchess County Historical Society
1918

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Harry N. W. Magill,

Yonkers

SECRETARY

John C. Sickly,

Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

Irving Deyo LeRoy, M. D.,

Pleasant Valley

CURATOR

Henry Booth,

Poughkeepsie

VICE-PRESIDENTS

J. E. Spingarn,	Town of	Amenia
Hon. Samuel K. Phillips,	"	Beacon
Lewis H. Allen,	"	Clinton
John Rapelje,	"	East Fishkill
Robert E. Dean,	"	Fishkill
Thomas Newbold,	"	Hyde Park
Joseph Van Wyck	"	La Grange
Dr. J. H. Cotter,	"	Milan
David Dempsey,	"	North East
Miss Phebe F. Port,	"	Pawling
J. Adams Brown,	"	Pleasant Valley
Everett P. Wheeler,	"	Poughkeepsie
Helen W. Reynolds,	City of	Poughkeepsie
William P. Adams,	Town of	Red Hook
Douglas Merritt,	"	Rhinebeck
Irving Grinnell,	"	Wappingers
Silas Woodell,	"	Washington

Annual meeting, fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual meeting, first Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the entrance fee, the annual dues, and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

Entrance fee\$2.00

Annual dues 1.00

Life membership25.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on January 1st of each year.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

.....Dollars

ANNUAL MEETING, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Vassar Institute, on Thursday, April 25th, 1918, at 10.30 A. M.

Present:—Pres. Magill, Sect'y. Sickley, Treas. Le Roy and fourteen members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President verbally reported on the work of the Society for the year and stated that a description of the work would more fully appear in the Year Book, which was now under preparation.

Mr. Van Vliet reported as to Civil List which he had under preparation and mentioned some of the difficulties he had in securing correct data.

On motion of Mr. Sickley, Mr. John J. Mylod was appointed a Committee to endeavor to secure some of the missing records relative to the Supervisors.

A nominating Committee for officers for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Adriance, Mylod and Edwards. This Committee recommended the following ticket:

President—H. M. W. Magill.

Secretary—John C. Sickley.

Treasurer—Dr. Irving D. LeRoy.

Curator—Henry Booth.

Vice-Presidents—Amenia, J. E. Spingarn; Beacon, Hon. Samuel K. Phillips; Clinton, Lewis H. Allen; E. Fishkill, John Rapelje; Fishkill, Robert E. Dean; Hyde Park, Thomas Newbold; La Grange, Joseph Van Wyck; Milan, Dr. J. H. Cotter; North East, David Dempsey; Pawling, Miss Phebe F. Port; Pleasant Valley, J. Adams Brown; Poughkeepsie, Town, Everett P. Wheeler; Poughkeepsie, City, Helen W. Reynolds; Red Hook, Wm. P. Adams; Rhinebeck, Douglas Merritt; Wappingers, Irving Grinnell; Washington, Silas Wodell.

Mr. Magill mentioned the loss the Society had sustained by the deaths of Messrs. Martin Heermance, A. Lee Wager, Horatio N. Bain, Frank Van Kleeck, E. B. DuMond, Charles N. Arnold and stated that suitable notices would appear in the forthcoming Year Book.

Mr. Sickley also mentioned the death of Mrs. Magill, wife of the President, and spoke of her interest in the Society.

The proposed amendment to the By-Laws was then brought up, and after some discussion unanimously adopted. The section as adopted to read as follows:—

DUES

The admission fee to the Society shall be two dollars, and the annual dues, one dollar, payable on or before the annual meeting in April. Any person joining the Society after Nov. 1st of any year shall be exempt from dues for that year. Dues shall be computed for the calendar year only. Neglect to pay annual dues for two months after notification for the same by the Treasurer shall be regarded as a withdrawal from the Society.

The Secretary reported that after some correspondence with the authorities of the Blue Book publication, and the Automobile Club of America, both these associations would have the old roads of the county known as the Dutchess Turnpike, Sharon Turnpike, New York and Albany Post road and the Pawling Turnpike, given the names as above mentioned on the maps hereafter to be published by them.

Mr. Sickley stated the matter of incorporating the Society was under preparation by Judge Hasbrouck, and as some possible changes in the By-Laws might be advisable, after incorporation, he moved that a committee be appointed to take the matter into consideration and recommended such changes as may be deemed necessary.

ADOPTED:—

The President appoint as such Committee, Messrs. I. Reynolds Adriance, John J. Mylod and Hon. Frank Hasbrouck.

A luncheon was had at the Nelson House at which about thirty were present.

At the afternoon session, Hon. Ralph F. Butts, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, gave a short address of welcome and was followed by James F. Baldwin, Ph. D., Professors of History at Vassar College, who spoke on "An Unwritten Chapter of English History".

The Society then adjourned.

John C. Sickley,
Secretary.

SECOND HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE

The first pilgrimage of members and friends of the Society proved so useful, stimulative of interest and enjoyable that a second was planned for October 2d, 1918, of which the following is the announcing circular letter:

An Historical Pilgrimage to the Northwestern part of the County has been arranged for Wednesday, October 2, 1918. Following the plan of 1917, the trip will be made by automobiles, and the starting point will be St. James Church, Hyde Park, where those attending will assemble at 9:30 A. M.

The Committee have arranged for a Chicken Dinner at the Beekman Arms, Rhinebeck, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M. The cost of the dinner will be one dollar for each person, and those expecting to attend will please notify Mr. W. W. Foster, Beekman Arms, Rhinebeck, N. Y., and enclose one dollar for dinner, on or before Saturday, September 28, 1918.

As the date for the semi-annual meeting of the Society is Thursday, October 3, the President has directed that such meeting be held at the dinner hour at the Beekman Arms, and the usual regular meeting be dispensed with.

The plan for the trip is as follows:

1. Assemble at St. James Church, Hyde Park, at 9.30 A. M. Address by George S. Van Vliet.

2. Beekman—Kip—Heermance House, Rhinebeck. Address by Mrs. Theodore de Laporte.

3. Beekman Arms. Dinner. Business meeting of Society. Address by Rev. Peter E. Huyler and others.

4. Rokeby. Home of Capt. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. Address by Mrs. Aldrich.

5. Martin Homestead, Red Hook.

6. Old Stone Church, between Red Hook and Rhinebeck.

7. Cruger's Island (if road thereto can be used).

EDWARD P. NEWTON,
WILLIAM P. ADAMS,
DOUGLAS MERRITT,

Committee.

In answer to this summons, the weather being exceedingly fine, automobiles to the number of about fifty rolled into the spacious church yard of Saint James Parish, Hyde Park, bearing members of the Society and their guests. The number subsequently swelled, at the Beekman Arms luncheon, by those whose duties would not permit of a full day "off", reached one hundred and thirty-nine.

The company looked over the historic graves, and the arcana of the parish, after which Mr. George S. Van Vliet of Clinton spoke on the "Nine Water Lots of the Nine Partners", the frontage of which tract includes the east bank of the Hudson from the John A. Roosevelt property north to the mouth of Crum Elbow Creek. Mr. Van Vliet showed some maps of ancient surveys and other documents of interest. The Society hopes later to publish a monograph on this subject with reproductions of maps, etc.

At 10.30 the party motored to the ruins of the Beekman House, where through the tangle of rank under growth the company picked its way to a shaded open space and Mrs. Theodore de Laporte read the following paper.

GIVEN BEFORE THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OCT. 2, 1918

It is most unfortunate that one of the most historic, if not the most historic house in Rhinebeck, should lie in ruins like this. It was a very short time after the colony at Wiltwyck was established by the Dutch Burghers, that we find them looking after the land on this side of the river. In book AA in the clerk's office in Kingston opened in 1665, we find the first Indian deed for lands in Rhinebeck recorded. It was given by three young Indians, Aran Kee, Kreme Much and Kora Kee to Arie Roosa, eldest son of Albert Hymanse Roosa, that thorn in the flesh of Wiltwyck authorities, Gerrit Artsen, son of Aart Jacobsen Van Wagenen and Jan Elting, all of Wiltwyck.

The deed records the purchase price which was due the following November. This deed ante-dates the Kip deed by 48 days, though undoubtedly the purchases were made the same day, with the understanding that they were to be covered by the same royal patent. This grant became known as Kipsbergen, probably because the combination was more euphonious than Roosabergen or Aartsenbergen. Holgate erroneously states that the entire tract was granted to Hendrick and Jacob Kip, and confirmed by Governor Dongan under the name of Manor of Kipsbergen, and he further incorrectly states that the patent covered the present site of the village of Rhinebeck.

There is no evidence that this land was occupied by any of the patentees before 1700 as on May 26, 1702, the patentees divided it among themselves and the deeds were recorded in Ulster County.

The land on which this old house stood, fell to Hendrick Kip, and here he brought his bride, Antje Van Putten. On the lintel of the old house was distinctly cut "H. K. A. K." their initials.

Lossing makes a mistake in regard to this house and says it was built by William Beekman the first settler, and Mrs. Lamb adds, that he purchased all the lands from the Indians.



BEEKMAN HOUSE

A sketch of the original house shows a square house with a steep Dutch roof, with a dormer window on the front, and two windows on the North side on the first floor, and two on the second. The round holes under the eaves are supposed to be port holes.

From Hendrick Kip, the patentee, this property came into the possession of his son, Henry, and a deed signed by Henry, the son, and his wife Jacomintje Newkirk showed that Henry the elder was dead in 1719, that the son was living in the old house, and the son-in-law in the Radcliffe house, the name still lingering in Sleight's dock.

This property now becomes the property of the Beekmans, by an exchange between Henry, the second of the house of Kip, and Henry, the second of the house of Beekman. This was in the year 1726.

The two Beekmans, father and son, are often confused. The elder Beekman lived and died in Kingston. He never lived in Rhinebeck, but he did lay out the land for the High Dutchers, and give the name to the town. The son Henry was most intimately associated with this section. I fear that to-day we would call him a land grabber. It used to be said that he even had a patent covering any possible land in the moon. He was a politician as well and with Judge Leonard Lewis, one of the partners in the Hardenbergh patent, filled every local office, and together they for years represented Rhinebeck in the Colonial Assembly.

Henry Beekman's first wife was Janet Livingston. Hers was a pitifully short life, but she left us a priceless legacy in her little daughter, Margaret, wife of Robert Livingston. She died at the age of 21, being fifteen years younger than her husband.

Even then Henry Beekman was not a resident of Rhinebeck. He became the owner of the property in 1726, when he enlarged the house, and brought here his second wife, Gertrude Van Cortlandt, one of the seven beautiful daughters of Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

During her youth Lord Cornbury was governor of the Colony. and my Lady Cornbury introduced some old world customs in New York. She held a court in imitation of England, and among her maids of Honor was Gertrude Van Cortlandt. She married, as I said before, in 1726. The records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York show the births of two children, Gertrude, born in 1728, and Henricus in 1729, both of whom died in infancy. Her note-books kept through many years, show her to have been a very business-like woman. She records the price of everything bought from a "purrel necklace" to a "pound of nails". Her family shows a most pronounced liking for "schocolates and cowcumbers" and we even know the cost of her "shafandish". She survived her husband many years, passing away in her 89th year.

Her husband evidently intended her to use wheat substitutes, for in his will he says: From my mills at Rhinebeck yearly two barrels of fine flower, three barrels of bread, two barrels of Indian Corn meal, fifty bushels of bran, and out of my orchard at Rhinebeck 10 barrels of the best fruits. He also allowed her to dispose of her own estate and personal property. Mrs. Beekman, in addition to her will, left the following instructions. There must be mourning rings for my daughter-in-law (step-daughter) Mrs. Livingston, and each of her daughters, each one, for Mrs. Hawes one, for each of my executors one, for the pall bearers each one, for Mr. and Mrs. Cockroft, each one, for Colonel Stuyvesant one, for each of my daughter Livingston's sons, each one.

The next occupant of the house was Pero Van Cortlandt, a relative of Mrs. Beekman, and "road master from the Hog Bridge to Beekmans Mills and from thence to Kips ferry in 1778".

A similar position was held by Col. Harry Livingston in 1786, and he undoubtedly occupied the old house until his death. He was the fourth son of Robert Livingston and Margaret Beekman and was the first Livingston to live in what is now the town of Rhinebeck. He was an officer in the Revolution, and Congress voted him a sword in honor of his bravery. He was courtly in his manners and I have been told that he could be found plowing, dressed in his long silk stockings and his silver shoe-buckles. He brought to Rhinebeck to preside over his home, Miss Ann Horn Shippen, a niece of Henry Lee, president of the first Congress, but her eccentricities of character that led to their separation, soon developed into insanity. They had but one child, Margaret B., who died in Philadelphia, in 1864.

She leased the property in 1832 to Andrew Heermance, for a term of ten years, but before the expiration of the lease sold it to her cousin, John Armstrong, Jr., who sold it in turn to Mr. Heermance, the lessee. From this point it is modern history, and there are those here today, who remember Andrew Heermance and his two charming sisters, Miss Harriett and Miss Caroline.

A few years ago it passed out of the possession of the Heermance family, and was transferred to the Suckleys, once more reverting to the descendants of Henry Beekman, the elder, through the marriage of his daughter, Catherine, and John Rutsen.

After the reading of the paper many climbed over the ruins of the house. Two broken Dutch tiles were discovered, which have been patched together and are preserved among the relics of the Society.

LUNCHEON AT THE BEEKMAN ARMS, RHINEBECK

The party motored into the village of Rhinebeck, drawing up at the historical old tavern, reputed the oldest hotel in America, where the company filled to overflowing the spacious addition housing the

new dining room, and sat down to a chicken dinner to which full justice was done. After dinner President Magill called the members to order, while still seated at the tables and a brief business meeting was held.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 2d, 1918

The semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at the Beekman Arms, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1918, at 12.30 P. M.

Present. Pres. Magill, Secretary Sickley, Treasurer. LeRoy, and about ninety members.

The regular order of business was dispensed with and on motion of Mr. Sickley, the following resolution was passed.

RESOLVED:—That the Dutchess County Historical Society do incorporate itself under the laws of the State of New York.

RESOLVED:—That Harry N. W. Magill, President, John C. Sickley, Secretary, Irving D. LeRoy, Treasurer, Henry Booth, Historiographer and George S. Van Vliet, and J. Wilson Poucher, members of the Executive Committee, be requested to make, execute and acknowledge a certificate of corporation, incorporating themselves and associates, the present members in good standing of the Dutchess County Historical Society, under the Laws of the State of New York, and cause the said certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the office of the Clerk of Dutchess County.

On motion it was resolved that, when the meeting adjourned, it adjourn to meet at the office of Hon. Frank Hasbrouck, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, October 3d, 1918, at 10 A. M.

On motion adjourned.

John C. Sickley,
Secretary.

Business ended, the President introduced the Rev. Peter E. Huyler, pastor of the Dutch Reformed church, of Rhinebeck, who delivered an address of welcome, dwelling upon the traditions of the village and its mental attitudes. The Hon. Stephen H. Olin was then introduced, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The President's statement that "somebody must say something"

diminishes my alarm caused by the invitation from Mr. Adams to make a historical address.

Never have we been more immersed in history, but rarely, I think, has it been more difficult to make historical addresses.

As four years ago, in geography, we began with the map of the Balkans and thereafter, little by little, came to consider the maps and atlases of all the world, so, in history, beginning with what Caesar and Tacitus said of the Belgians and the Germans, we have found that nothing in the story of mankind is irrelevant to this controversy on which our civilization depends.

In some respects, the history of these times should be easy to acquire. Formerly we learned of battles from bulletins. "False as a bulletin" said Napoleon who made many of them. But now each commander, punctually, twice a day, must stop in his work and send a statement of his progress, and we, three thousand miles away, while the field is drenched with poisoned gas, while the dead lie unburied and the litters go to and fro, compare these statements, mark our maps, and with some impatience ask "What next?"

The treatment of these statements gives one a distrust of history. They are made in precise and carefully chosen words. It should be the duty of whoever receives them to publish them at the earliest moment unchanged, and to add what he pleases of comment or explanation. What happens is the reverse of this. Some one in Paris sends a description of the statement; some one in London, sends a description of the description. The Associated Press gives a description of the description of the description. Newspapers (with honorable exceptions) divide, invert and vary all this prose and it is through this confusion and camouflage that we come at the only basis of truth, in fine print, and introduced each time with a different sentence of which "The text follows" is the type. When history plays such pranks before our eyes, what may she do when no one is watching?

If I have any right to belong to a Historical Society (and the Treasurer informs me that I have not the commonplace right which springs from paying dues) it is because I have always been interested in reading of war from the time when the Crimean campaign was described in the Illustrated London News. Some years ago if you had asked me about any important battle, for instance Arbela, or Agincourt, or Austerlitz, or Gettysburg, I could have given you a plausible account of it.

It seems to me that now, if ever, such knowledge should be available; but not so. Military learning falls daily from Heaven like manna. We are surrounded by Jominis. If I make a suggestion about pinching out a certain salient or about the disposition of the two hundred and four German divisions on the Western front, one

friend tells me "Ah, you have been reading Simonds." The second says, "Then you do not agree with Hilaire Belloc?" The third tells me that according to Repington what I call a salient is not a salient. And the fourth says that on the authority of Andre Cheradame he believes that the Germans are twice as strong as I think.

But the important difficulty is that our emotions will hardly brook formal addresses. Do you remember how you felt on the 18th of last July—the apprehension which had been growing for four months and which could not be dispelled and could hardly be concealed? Do you remember the joy of that day and the hope that filled us and soon turned to confidence? It would be exultation now if there were no anxiety for our friends and neighbors who are fighting. Near Cambrai is the 27th Division, the National Guards who have done what they could to prepare for our defense, and in the Argonne, the youngsters of the 77th, a year ago so innocent of war, are pushing on over trench and wire, to come to grips with Prussian Guardsmen. Some day we will listen to addresses about all this. Now we want news, more news, not history.

Nor would it be better if I chose some more remote subject. If I should begin to read "New Facts About the Five Nations" or an unpublished chapter of the "Building of the Erie Canal" could you bear it?

Nor is merely local history available. Captain Morse published a history of Rhinebeck so complete that few will be tempted to rival it. There is Smith's book, a model of town histories, which has no fault except that it is out of print. If it were my duty to devise methods of expending the revenues of a historical society, I should bring out a new edition of Smith's "Rhinebeck". The biographers of our great men have talked about the town and peripatetic writers have come, such as Benson Lossing and Mrs. Lamb. There have been documented monographs of the kind that we listened to this morning, and family annals like those of Mrs. Delafield and Miss Hunt and Brockholst Livingston.

But the invitation to join your pilgrimage describes a region which, to me, is set apart from the rest of the universe. In other places one may agreeably live, but I am convinced there is here an amenity not elsewhere to be found. Mr. Adams had fixed his boundaries, perhaps, by following those of the old Precinct of Rhinebeck, but for me they were determined as the limits to which "Old Gray", a valiant horse, could draw the family carry-all and return in the same day or the next to the farm on the Post road which you honored by driving through today.

Children see places with their eyes, but social conditions with their imaginations, and an only child who has been much with older people will often see social life as it appeared to an earlier genera-

tion. I am apt to picture Rhinebeck as it was something more than a century ago, say in the year 1812. If you had then taken the drive that you are taking today you would have been seldom out of sight of the farm of one or other of four brothers and six sisters who lived along the river from Staatsburg to the boundary of Columbia county. You have driven much in what was the Beekman Patent and this afternoon you will approach, though you will not reach, the southern boundary of Clermont, sometimes erroneously known as the Lower Livingston Manor.

About 1742 Robert R. Livingston, only son of the owner of Clermont, married Margaret Beekman, a girl of eighteen and the only child of Colonel Henry Beekman. This marriage brought together two great estates and it united two attractive, religious and capable people in a lasting bond of affection. The husband, grandson of the Lord of the Manor, was much occupied with private and public business. He was Judge of Admiralty and Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony. His is the first of the line of portraits in the Courtroom at Albany. He was a leader of the popular party. A letter written 27th April 1775, shortly before his death, says; "Be assured the American camp from all appearances will be victorious." His letters show increasing strength of character and religious feeling and unchanging affection for his wife. The "Derest Peggy" of the first letters becomes "My Dear" but the writer is always in form and evidently in fact "your most affectionate husband."

The Judge's widow lived at Clermont but not in the house which his father had built. That was destroyed by General Vaughn, vexed by finding himself too late to rescue Burgoyne. Mrs. Livingston might have saved her house. An invalid British officer for whom she had been caring offered to protect her, but she said "I will fare no better than my neighbors," put him and his physician into an out-house and drove away as the Redcoats came up the lawn.

Among Governor Clinton's letters is one from Robert R. Livingston (the younger) saying that he understands that the Governor exempts men from military service to repair damage done by the enemy, if so, the writer asks for his mother the release of two carpenters and a mason, the like for himself. If Governor Clinton's answer could be found, it might be a precedent concerning the law of essential industries for the use of the Draft Board in their fine office across the way.

Many people have tried to give some adequate description of Margaret Beekman Livingston. You heard Mrs. de Laporte's graceful allusion to her this morning. Perhaps what she wrote of a friend may be taken as a description of herself. "When a cultivated and well informed understanding is joined with Virtue, Piety and Sincerity, * * how great the Blessing."

One of her letters tells something of her character and of the institution of slavery as it existed in New York. "Mr. Cockburn * * * has also some young negro boys which he will sell but not so old as your letter mentions you wish to have. I have one about 27 years, a compleat coachman a very fine waiter has attended 20 people with great ease and quickness at table is sober—but has taken an insuferable dislike to the country has run away and is now a Gentleman at large in N. Y. and does just as he pleases. Him I could not recommend and I have none I can spare as I have given them away as soon as they grow usefull to my children."

Mrs. Livingston shared that love of the country which brought all her children back to end their lives on the bank of the Hudson. She writes from Clermont: "I am again restored to my much loved retirement—far removed from the noise and hurries of the hot smoaky and disagreeable town." She must have been a very admirable and lovable woman.

Adjoining Clermont to the south was Idele, the house built on his own plan by the eldest son. It was burned a few years ago. Robert R. Livingston was one of the two New Yorkers whose statues have been placed in the old House of Representatives. He was one of the Committee of Five who drew the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Convention which made the first constitution of New York. He was for twenty-four years Chancellor of the State; he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs; as Minister to France he negotiated the treaty by which, for a sum less than one day's expenditure in the present war, we obtained the empire between the Mississippi and the Pacific. He had made experiments in steam navigation and, meeting Robert Fulton in Paris, he brought him home and they together made the first steamboat, the "Clermont". He died in 1813. This book in my hand was published in that year and was his last work. I will read a part of the title.

"Essay on Sheep.

* * *

Reflections on the Best Method of Treating Them.

* * *

by Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

* * *

Honorary Member of the Agricultural Society of Dutchess County"

I did not bring this hoping to elevate the art of printing in Rhinebeck or the standard of sheep raising in Dutchess county, but it is interesting that the last honor claimed by this fortunate and famous man was membership in the Dutchess County Agricultural Society.

South of Idele is Montgomery Place. Before the Revolution a young British officer, taking a draft of recruits to the garrison at Detroit, anchored his sloop before Clermont. Not very long afterward, he sold his commission and married Janet, the Judge's eldest daughter. Montgomery and his wife came to live here at "The Flatts" as the village used to be called. They bought the farm which is now Grasmere and began to build there. The war came and Montgomery was made a general, second in command to General Schuyler. He left his home reluctantly. He contended with the wilfulness and insubordination of the undisciplined and ill supplied militia. He captured St. John's and Montreal. He was reinforced under the walls of Quebec by Arnold, and there, on New Year's Eve, leading his column through the snowdrifts to attack the fortress, he was killed. After his death his widow bought Montgomery Place and when later the State of New York brought back the body of her hero to be buried under the portico of St. Paul's church, she sat alone in front of her closed mansion and watched the steamer pass with tolling bells.

Adjoining Montgomery Place is Massena. There John R. Livingston lived. He was conspicuous in his family because he held no public office, unless it be that of major of militia.

To the south of Massena was the home of Alida, youngest daughter of Judge Livingston, who married John Armstrong, afterwards Major-General, Senator, Minister to France, and Secretary of War. In writing of the men who misdirected the War of 1812, Admiral Mahan paused to say that Armstrong was a man of "correct strategical judgment." He built Rokeby, a house that you will see this afternoon.

In what had been the residence of Henry Beekman, of which we visited the ruins this morning, lived Henry Beekman Livingston, who served in the Revolutionary War, rising to be Colonel of the Fourth New York Regiment of the Line. He received a sword of honor from Congress and commendation from Washington and Greene.

At Grasmere, where in time of peace birds sing to Lieutenant Crosby, lived Judge Livingston's daughter, Johanna, who had married Peter R. Livingston, a well known politician.

Next on the River bank came Wildercliffe. The house was built by Catherine Livingston, wife of Freeborn Garretson, a Methodist circuit rider. Mrs. Garretson had great ability but she was best known by reason of her pure and lovely character. In her family, among her neighbors and in the growing Methodist Church she was reputed to be a saint.

Next came Linwood, through which we drove this morning. There lived Margaret Livingston and her husband, Dr. Thomas Tillotson. He had been an officer in the Maryland Line, but in the army sur-

geons were more needed than subalterns and step by step he became Surgeon General of the Northern Department. He was for a long time Secretary of State of New York. Smith says that "Mrs. Tillotson was the best known and is the best remembered of all Margaret Beekman's children by the old people of Rhinebeck * * * her praises are spoken by all who remember her."

Gertrude, the fourth of the Livingston sisters, married Morgan Lewis, and lived at Staatsburg. Morgan Lewis was an officer in both wars, rising to the rank of Major General. He was Senator in Congress, and Chief Justice and then Governor of the State. He was a trustee of Columbia College and, a distinction that we should respect, was President of the New York Historical Society.

In 1812 we should not have found Edward Livingston, the youngest and in some respects the ablest of the family. He had been one of the leaders of the New York Bar when Troup, Benson, Hamilton and Burr were practicing. He had been Mayor of New York and United States attorney. After the Louisiana Purchase he went to New Orleans. There he framed the Codes which placed him in the little group of American jurists with Kent and Story. He was Mayor of New Orleans. He served as aide to General Jackson in the battle near the city. He was Senator in Washington, Secretary of State of the United States and Minister to France. Then he came back to live, and very soon to die, at Montgomery Place, which his eldest sister had left him in her will.

We might fancy that life would be difficult for a Colonel, three of whose sisters were wives of Major Generals, or for a Secretary of State of New York when with two Secretaries of State of the United States. Comparisons must have been suggested when three Ministers to France, three Senators, a Chief Justice and a Chancellor, were brought together or when the Aide of General Gates met the intimate friends of General Schuyler or the member of Washington's military family sat next to the author of the Newburg letters. In reality, however, the brothers and sisters were held together by strong ties of affection. Their letters to each other are full of news, of helpfulness, as in shopping in the city, of playfulness sometimes dropping into verse, of prayerfulness, of tenderness and sympathy.

Mrs. Armstrong writes of her husband's appointment as Secretary of War "The necessary separation from my Brothers & Sisters with their interesting families is the most painful circumstance attending it." * * * "Should our dear sister Tillotson return you will be very necessary where you are. My heart bleeds for her." (Midshipman Howard Tillotson had fallen in the battle of Lake Erie).

Mrs. Edward Livingston writes of the "tumult of rejoicing and parade" which had filled New York for a fortnight. "You would have been pleased to see the general joy which the appearance of Genl.

Washington diffused thro' an innumerable crowd, which thronged to receive him. My own heart felt an emotion perfectly new to it." but she begins the letter by asking for tidings from Clermont and ends by sending "a small salmon for Mamma." Again, answering two letters which had lain at the bottom of General Armstrong's trunk "till his store of linen was exhausted," she writes "The approaching season of rural elegance will soon invite us all to Clermont * * * where every voice is cheerful * * * My love to Mamma, Mrs. M., Mrs. L., Mrs. T., Mrs. A., Mrs. D., and a kiss to each of the children".

Many of them lived to a good old age. General Armstrong died at eighty-six, General Lewis at ninety, John R. Livingston at ninety-seven, and at ninety-seven Mrs. Garretson, driving from Wildercliffe to pay a visit at Montgomery Place was attacked by her last illness.

With the first half of the nineteenth century all of this family had passed away except Mrs. Edward Livingston, who lived with her daughter Cora and her daughter's husband, Thomas P. Barton, at Montgomery Place.

There are few such worthy objects of a pilgrimage as Montgomery. The house is admirably situated, was designed with skill, was furnished with taste and liberality and has been preserved by pious care. It is both interesting and beautiful. Sixty years ago it already seemed a relic of the past. Mrs. Barton had been a belle in the Washington of President Jackson's time. Nor had she much concerned herself with changing fashions. Mr. Barton had a tincture of letters, he had made a celebrated collection of Shakespeareana. He loved gardening and planted an arboretum. He had shot partridges with Charles the Tenth and directed his workmen in clothes which that monarch's tailor might have designed. He was marked as a gentleman of the old school in that he had killed his man in a duel at Hoboken.

Amid these surroundings lived Mrs. Edward Livingston. She came of a French family in St. Domingo. In a slave rising her father and brothers met their fate. She, a young widow, fled to New Orleans where she met and married Edward Livingston, then a widower. Hunt, his biographer, says of her "It is said that at this period her beauty was extraordinary. Slender, delicate and wonderfully graceful she possessed a brilliant intellect and an uncommon spirit." For these qualities she was noted at Washington when her husband was Secretary of State and at the French Court when he was Minister Plenipotentiary. When she came home she adopted the religious views of Mrs. Garretson. Her dress was severely plain, her manner grave and gracious. To one impressionable little boy she seemed a very great lady indeed. Until the eve of the Civil War she kept alive



ROKEBY

the distinction of what was perhaps the most distinguished family circle of the Revolutionary time.

Mr. Huyler has intimated that Rhinebeck grows slowly. It grows nevertheless. Smith gives an assessment list of the North Ward of Dutchess County in 1723, just before Margaret Beekman was born. The assessed valuation was less than £1,100. The annual tax was £54 and some shillings, the kind of sum which is raised for the Red Cross on the steps of the Town Hall on an off Saturday when there is no pig, no puppy, no hurdy gurdy.

Mr. Huyler is himself one of those dreamers of whom he has spoken, whose dreams Rhinebeck dreams after them. I see others of them here today, but one is missing. He is somewhere in France. I may not propose a toast but may I be permitted to name our absent dreamer, Francis Little?

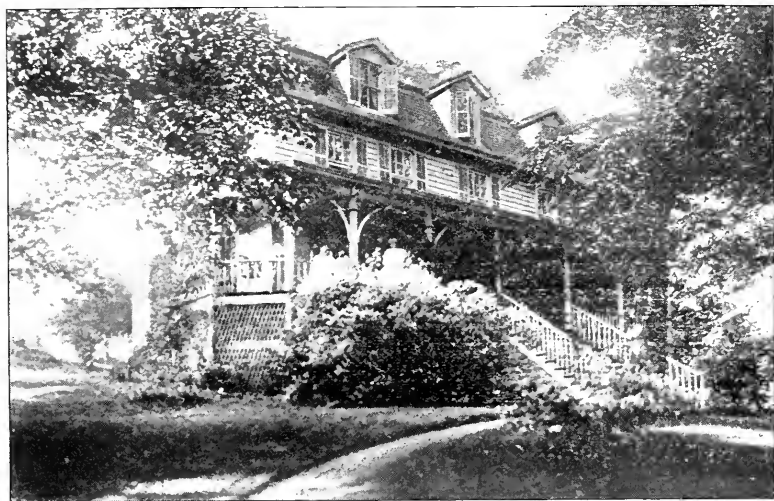
From Rhinebeck the party took its way north to Rokeby, the home of Captain and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, where they inspected the barns and house, upon the porch of which Mrs. Aldrich described at some length and with many family anecdotes the life at Rokeby of General John Armstrong, his wife, who was Miss Alida Livingston, sister of the Chancellor, and their six children. Rokeby was built during the war of 1812 when its owner was Secretary of War. Miss Armstrong, the General's only daughter, marrying Mr. Wm. B. Astor continued to live there until her death in 1872, and the library wing together with the mansard roof were added during her lifetime. As Mrs. Aldrich pointed out the first quarter of the nineteenth century saw the last of the old regime when families continued to live as they had in Europe, producing the wool they wore, the flax for their household linen, and preparing their winter supply of meat. Communication was by the river or on saddle horses, the roads being very rough for the best hung vehicles, but good sleighing always brought a round of visits between the neighboring estates which lasted several days. Dueling was still considered a gentlemanly practice although it was well for the meeting to be kept secret. After inspecting the house with its complicated plan and frequent stairways the members of the Dutchess County Historical Society expressed themselves well pleased with this glimpse into the past, and ready to believe that Mrs. Aldrich could have told them of even more picturesque customs and incidents if time and the short autumn day had permitted a longer halt at Rokeby.

The next stop was at the famous Red Tavern in Upper Red Hook, where the present occupant, Dr. Harvey Losee read the following paper:

Members of the Dutchess County Historical Society: It gives me great pleasure to extend to you a hearty welcome to ye ancient village of Red Hook, at present yeleft Upper Red Hook.



THE OLD RED TAVERN



MAPLE HILL

When Mr. Adams called upon me not long ago, and said that this burg was upon your itinerary for this year, and asked permission to see "The Old Red Tavern" I told him it would give me the greatest pleasure; but when he also asked me to make a "speech", I demurred. There is something so formal and stage frighty about the term "speech", that timid souls instinctively take fright. But upon questioning him, Mr. Adams hedged, and said I would not be expected to act the part of a Cicero, but rather a cicerone in the matter of "The Old Red Tavern", and so, as the nervous young speaker said, I kindly consented.

"The Old Red Tavern" or "The Old Brick Tavern" or "The Thomas House" was, according to some authorities, the thing that gave the village and township its name, though this point is more or less disputed; but the thing is certainly very plausible as the old red Dutch tavern stood at the angle or hook where the great thoroughfare, to Connecticut and the East, branched from the Albany Post road. Farmers came by this road in great numbers from the East, bringing their produce to be shipped by sailing craft to New Amsterdam or New York, and "The Old Red Tavern" was one of their regular ports of call, and must have undoubtedly become in time a notable public landmark, and would seem more likely to give its name to a locality, than that it should have received it from a strawberry patch.

It is not possible to fix upon even an approximate date when the house was built. The custom which was employed in the building of many of the early houses, of inserting the date in the gable, was, unfortunately, not observed in this case. The late Gen. de Peyster, a member of many historical societies, and an antiquarian of some note, showed me a map of the date of 1789, in which this house is set down and spoken of as a very old house at that time. There seems little doubt that it is well over 200 years old at the present time. The house was not built of Holland brick, as some have thought, but brick made of the clay from our own Hudson. But the brick is of such adamantine hardness, that the masons, in putting in a new window, or making repairs, encountered such a difficult task that they always maintained that such brick had never been made in this country. The house was built in the simple Dutch style, with gambrel roof and dormer windows. A good many years ago, when the house was renovated, this characteristic roof was removed, and a gable added, which of course was a great architectural error. The oak beams, as in all the old houses, are large and hand-hewn; one, the great trimmer on the third floor, being 17x17. The walls of the house today stand perfectly four square, but the floors, due to the very weight of the heavy timbers, show some slight sagging. The cellars which are rather dungeon-like, are crudely hewn out of the

rock, and in them during Revolutionary days, were incarcerated British prisoners, as well as an occasional continental soldier who had proved rebellious to military discipline. It was the general saying among our old inhabitants, who had it from their parents or grandparents, that Washington had stopped at the Old Tavern on one occasion, while Lafayette was said to have spent two or three days there. Gen. Gates is also reported to have stopped once with his command; while Gen. Putnam maintained it as his headquarters for a brief period while in this section of the Hudson. The late William H. Teator told me that his father had told him that he was at "The Old Brick Tavern" one night while a regiment of Putnam's soldiers were quartered in the vicinity, and on that occasion a hogshead of rum was broached and finished in the same evening. There was a large block and tackle, he said, by which the casks of rum were hauled up and tiered in the back part of the room.

The first story, at that time, he thought, being practically all in one room, with a large fire-place at each end. And for some reason, which he said he didn't understand, it was always the custom to broach the very topmost casks first. Possibly there was some system of siphonage, or gravity arrangement by which the worthy Dutch burghers sitting around the big fire-place smoking their long nines, could obtain their liquor without even the exertion of crooking their elbows! Those were certainly rum days! I found an old day book amongst some rubbish, which had evidently belonged to one of our early store-keepers, as the charges were in pounds, shillings and pence, and the chirography was characteristic of that period—for it was equal almost to our finest engraving, and the ink was as bright as if written but the day before. One customer, "a thirsty soul," whose name appeared at most regular intervals of three or four weeks, was invariably charged with five gallons of rum at the rate of two shillings and six pence. And there would occasionally be entered upon the book what would seem might have been a sop to his better half, namely the purchase of a quarter or half pound of tea. Could the shades of those worthies look forth to-day upon this now almost entirely arid country, they would certainly see a great change in this respect. And in speaking of shades, we are reminded of the ghost or spook which haunts "The Old Red Tavern." In reading our histories and manuscripts, while collecting material for this cicerone business, I noted that the History of Dutchess County, in the matter of the hanging of the Tory at the Old Tavern, says that the Albany stage coach drove up at just the critical moment, and Judge Yates descended and ordered the victim lowered, and threatened them all with hanging if they did not desist from their purpose. But the account of it which I prefer, is the one given me by my old friend Mr. Teator, before mentioned, who had the story from his

father or grandfather, together with many other interesting stories of the early peoples and customs of this village. He said, that the person in question, was not only a Tory, but a spy, and had been caught red-handed in conveying information to the British concerning the disposition and strength of Putnam's forces, and that he was hung one night quite right and proper at "The Old Brick Tavern," and they used the very tackle which hauled up the rum and other heavy commodities, for this purpose. And people, who in later days inhabited the house, said that upon certain moonless nights, when the wind was in a certain quarter in the East, one could hear the creaking of the old tackle as it was being drawn up, together with gasps and guttural groans, as if emitted by a strangling person; while occasionally, there would be bursts of demoniacal shouts and laughter, as from a rum-crazed crowd. And this part of the story I can vouch for, as I have heard it all myself many a time—with only the slight difference, however, that while I have never noted that it occurred upon nights when the wind was in any particular quarter, yet I had noticed that it was very apt to occur upon nights after the ladies of our community had served one of their famous suppers in these rooms below.

While having nothing to do with the history of the old house, there is an incident connected with it, which I am minded to give, as it was certainly a very odd coincidence. When I began my medical studies in New York, economy and companionship made it necessary for me to select a room-mate, and after a time I selected as such from among nearly 300 class-mates, a young Hobart graduate, whose home was upon the banks of Lake Ontario, and who had never been in this part of the country before. I had never heard his name before, nor had he ever heard mine. And yet, strange to relate, out in his own home he had a photograph of me. His sister had been the nurse in the last sickness of a distant relative; this relative had married a lady whose ancestors had lived in our old house, and one time upon a visit to this part of the country, they had come to see it, and my father had presented them with a photograph of it in which I, with other members of the family, figured. And upon the death of Mr. Rose, this photograph with other effects, came into the possession of my room-mate's sister. The four walls of the old house to-day stand untouched by the hand of man or Time, but in the interior alterations have been of such a nature as to leave scarcely anything to suggest its venerable age.

Of the people who lived in it, in its earlier days, when it was maintained as a hostelry and high wassail was held in its ancient hall, we have but little record; but later it was the abode of the law, and next came a good Dutch domine, who established his parsonage here. And now for nearly one hundred years Medicine has had here its



THE MARTIN HOMESTEAD

home. And fie upon thee! Sir Pessimist, if thou canst not see in this steady evolution, that the world doth move apace towards better things, when we progress from the rum-seller to the lawyer, to the domine, to the doctor!

May the four walls of the old house weather the blasts of another centuries storms, and long ere that very like, the zenith of progress will be attained by its being the abode of the lady mayor, or other high official of a thoroughly evolutionized village!

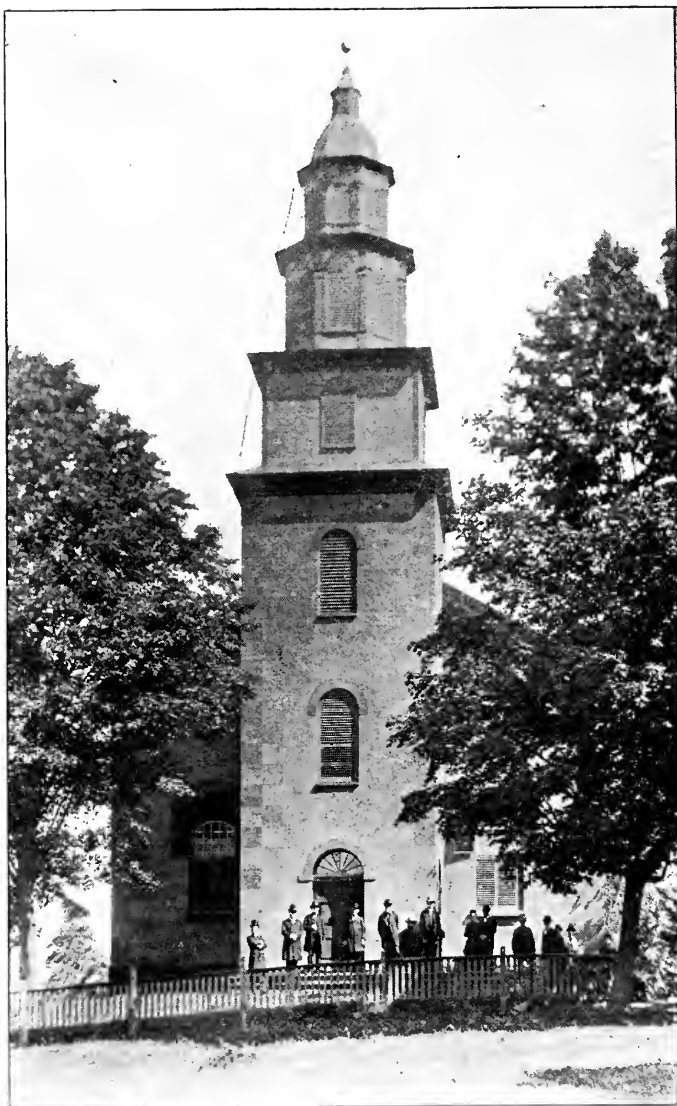
Most of the company visited "Maple Hill," the former residence of Mr. Edward Mooney, a portrait painter of eminence of his time, and one of the earliest members of the National Academy of Design, who painted portraits of many eminent men, Daniel Webster being of the number. He died in 1887 and his daughter and her friend Miss Ina G. Russell lived on in the old home until Miss Ella Mooney's death in 1909, since which time Miss Russell has been the owner and occupant. The early history of the house is obscure. It is said that a man by the name of Thomas built "The Red Tavern" between 1750 and 1760, and that previously he had built the house now called Maple Hill. Mr. Mooney bought the place about 1853 from the family of the late John Lyle, in whose possession it had been for about sixty years. The house is thought to be about one hundred and seventy-five years old.

Before leaving Upper Red Hook the company were the guests at Afternoon Tea of the Village Historical Club in Academy Hall, where some informal speeches were made.

The Martin Homestead in the Village of Red Hook, was next visited. This house was built by Gotlieb Martin in 1776, the rafters being raised on the stone walls on July 4th of that year. This homestead has never been out of the family. Miss Serena Martin, the present owner, courteously escorted the party through this most interesting old house replete with furniture of the 18th century.

The last stop was made at the Stone Church about half way between Red Hook and Rhinebeck. The party was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Dreiblebis, pastor of the church, who related many interesting facts about this edifice, which has stood for nearly 200 years on the post road and in whose history is interwoven the names of Beekman, Livingstone, Whiteman, De Peyster, Elseffer, Neher, Bone-steel, Heller, Lown, Teal, Wey, Sipperly, and Traver, as landowners, trustees and benefactors. The Stone Church hill has been a land mark in coaching days, in cycling days and now in automobile days. A magnificent view of the Catskill and Kingston Mountains here greets the traveler's eye, while the names and dates on the stones in the adjacent cemetery recall Colonial days.

But evening shades are falling, and our company scattered to



THE STONE CHURCH

their several homes, well repaid by the pleasure of The Second Historical Pilgrimage.

ADJOURNED SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,

October 3, 1918

An adjourned annual meeting of the Society was held at the office of Frank Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, October 3, 1918, at 10 A. M.

A quorum being present, in the absence of the President, Mr. Henry V. Pelton, was elected Chairman pro tem.

On motion the resolution authorizing and directing the incorporation of the Society, as recorded on the preceding page (47) was adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

John C. Sickley,
Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD 1847

In an attempt to compile a sketch of "Dutchess County's" first Railroad, the illuminating fact comes to light that the Hudson River Railroad is the first result of the efforts of the inhabitants of Dutchess County. In James H. Smith's "History of Dutchess County" we read as follows:

"The scheme of a railroad running along the river front on the east bank of the Hudson originated in the minds of, and was advocated by prominent citizens of Poughkeepsie, most conspicuous among whom were Matthew Vassar, D. B. Leent, A. J. Coffin and Isaac Platt, Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle. The first survey of the road was paid for by Poughkeepsians, and it was through their influence that a charter was obtained May 12, 1846. The construction of the road was commenced in 1847 and seventy-five miles were completed in 1849, which was the year that it was first opened to the public."

The entire distance from New York to Albany was completed in 1851. The project of the road was emphatically a child of Poughkeepsie, and hence there was great rejoicing among her citizens when ground was broken for its construction. The event was celebrated by a grand supper at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, which surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in Poughkeepsie. The dining room was handsomely and appropriately decorated, the table filled to overflowing with choicest viands, with a miniature locomotive and train of cars in sugar for a center piece. Toasts were read. That to the

Pioneers of the Hudson River R. R. called out Matthew Vassar; Our Merchants, the Hon. James Bowne; The Bar, Leonard Maison; The Press, Theophilus Gillinder, editor of the Poughkeepsie American. On Main St. and Market St. bon-fires were lighted, while throngs filled the streets. Residences were illuminated and general rejoicing prevailed, Young America hurling fire balls in the air.

The road was built by emigrants, principally from Ireland, divided into distinct divisions, on the basis of the different parts of the Emerald Isle, from which they came. Some were Fardowns, short dark complexioned men; while the Corkonians were fair and taller. A man, who lived on the river bank during that period, is authority for the fact that when a fresh lot of emigrants arrived there would be a riot, and the successful ones, whether it was Fardowns or Corkonians, would remain, the others, shouldering their picks and shovels, going on to another section.

There was great consternation and fear with many people along the line, after its completion, about riding in such a "danger way," and they still traveled by boat, while people, men, women and children would run to get a view of the marvelous mode of travel. It is stated that the train would stop anywhere, upon signal and pick up passengers along the route. It had long been believed impossible to excel in speed the palatial steamers plying on the Hudson, and a fare of twenty-five cents from New York to Albany, (to which it was sometimes reduced) discouraged the building of railroads. At the opening of the Hudson River R. R. the fuel was entirely of wood, and long lines of teams were sometimes drawn up along the "stops" to supply the demand. At one time a prominent Dutchess County man was delayed in taking a train and his wife said, "I think any train would wait for thee" and it did wait fifteen minutes. But now it appears neither tide or train wait for any man. In 1853 the Hudson River R. R. was consolidated with the New York Central, which is now known the world over as attaining the highest standard in railroading, and as America's "Greatest Railroad." To such fame has grown this "child of Dutchess County."

Carolyn Rider Browning.

Mrs. James Clapp Browning,
858 Madison Ave., Albany.
March 12, 1919.

THE DE GARMO INSTITUTE

The DeGarmo Institute, situated in the Village of Rhinebeck, had its beginning in the Rhinebeck Academy, which was founded in 1840 and was conducted for about twenty years by a succession of extremely able Principals who maintained its character as a classical institution of high rank. In 1860 it was bought by James M.

DeGarmo who remodeled and transformed the old building adding a boarding department and making it one of the best and most famous schools in this section of the country. Among its students were many who have since attained prominence. The school was founded on the most liberal principles of culture and practical efficiency in education. The great interest awakened among the students in natural history and all scientific studies marked an era in school history. Students in astronomy and townspeople freely used the telescope in the dome and listened to lectures on electricity, demonstrated by tubes and other apparatus.

Dr. DeGarmo had collected fine cabinets of specimens in the many fields of research with which he was familiar and the exhibits of birds, butterflies, minerals and studies for the microscope made the museum a place of interest to the students; many of whom were enthusiasts in the work of collecting specimens. The classics were not neglected and Latin, Greek and French with music and art, each having special teachers, gave the school a special distinction as an "all round" place of learning, and pupils from far and near came to take advantage of its privileges. The school was a liberal education for all in the place who chose to avail themselves of its advantages in the way of lectures by prominent speakers on Current Topics which were held weekly, in the evening.

A testimonial in honor of the Master was held a few years ago in the Hotel Astor, New York City, by the students and alumni of the school with a banquet and after dinner speeches.

Two honorary degrees were conferred upon him in recognition of his work as an educator. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred by Princeton. Later he was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Hamilton College of Clinton, N. Y.

Many enthusiastic pupils still live and recount the fine spirit of comradeship they felt for the versatile and talented head of the school. His many sided nature found outlet in various ways and his book on the Hicksite Quakers, from whom he was descended,—being of French Huguenot descent—received well merited praise from scholars and thinkers. He was also the author of many short poems which were never collected and published.

His abounding vitality and richly stored mind made him an interesting companion and he had many friends; and a few who were especially congenial.

The school was a potent influence for progress and uplift and developed a love for good literature and art among the students. Deep regret was felt among the residents of Rhinebeck when the school was removed to Beacon and many still look with fond recollection upon the old building which still stands as a landmark in a central part of the village.



LEROY MILL AND HOUSE



THE LE ROY MILLS

The early transfers of the LeRoy Mill property were as follows: September 9, 1742, Francis VanDyck, Sr., purchased of the trustees of the Great Nine Partners, one thousand acres of land on the east side of the Crum Elbow Creek, north of the Nelson Purchase, which he divided into six lots as follows: No. 1, Shultz farm; No. 2, Lamoree farm; No. 3, Odell farm; No. 4, Hayes farm; No. 5, LeRoy Mill property; No. 6, P. D. Cookingham farm.

Francis VanDyck, Sr., by his will, dated July 19, 1751, and proved November 19, 1754, gave to his son, Francis VanDyck, Jr., Lot No. 5, by deed, dated May 8, 1716. Francis VanDyck, Jr., sold this property to Capt. Petrus DeWitt, who conveyed it to his son, John DeWitt, April, 1773, who must have soon after taken possession and commenced building, as all of his children were born in the dwelling still standing. The eldest was born March 2, 1774.

John DeWitt sold the property to Stephen Lines in May, 1804, who sold it to John I. LeRoy in 1816. He erected several buildings soon after he purchased the property, which became quite an important business centre. The buildings show, at the present time, the selection of good timber, as very few repairs have been made on them. He also subscribed \$2,500 for a church building fund. The church was located one mile east of the place. There were twelve charter members, eight of whom were John I. LeRoy and family.

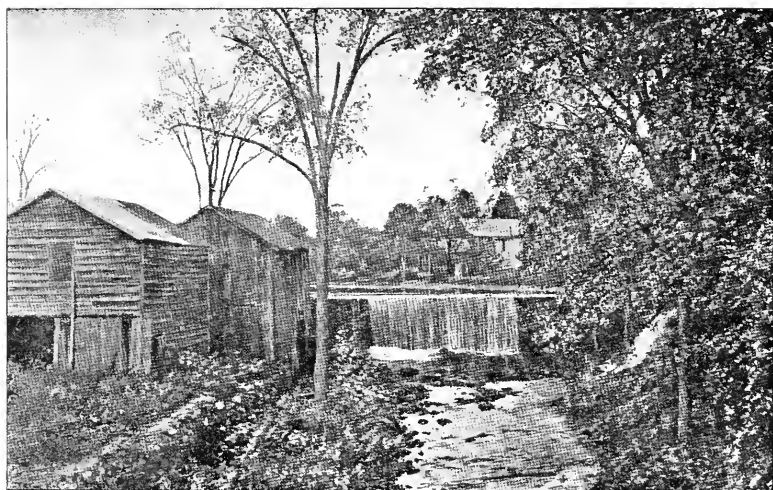
John I. LeRoy died February 24, 1858. The estate was then managed by his sons until April, 1865, when the property was transferred to Abram J. LeRoy, who died August 3, 1870. On February 27, 1871, it was transferred to Philip D. Cookingham and Jacob Z. Frost. Philip D. Cookingham died May 20, 1897. Since then it has been known as Frost Mills. It was transferred to Mr. Frost and is at present operated by him.

John I. LeRoy was a direct lineal descendant of Richard LeRoy of the Parish of Creance, Bishopric of Coutances, in Normandy. His son Simeon LeRoy came from France to Canada in 1668 and settled on the River St. Charles near Quebec. His son Francois who settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1714, was the founder of the Dutchess County branch of the LeRoy family. A number of his descendants are still living and are interested in the early history of Dutchess County.

John Deyo LeRoy.

THE "OLD MILL" AT SALT POINT

After a most thorough search of histories, records and surveys, the origin of the "old mill" is still unfathomed. Map 189, the oldest map in the State Engineer's office, made in 1797, contains the following information, "Laid down for and in behalf of the Supervisors



SALT POINT MILL

of said towns, To Witt, Richard I. Cantillon supervisor of the town of Clinton, Zachariah Mosher town of Stanford, Ebenizer Mott town of Washington, Edmund Per Lee town of Amenia, by me, Jacob Smith, surveyor, Dec., 1797.

Upon that map are two mills at Salt Point marked "Grist Mill" and "Saw Mill," and house of John Gazeley. There are two other grist mills and fifteen other saw-mills indicated on the map, in the town of Clinton.

This survey was made just one hundred years after the deed recorded 1697, which reads as follows: "Record of deed for Coll. Caleb Heathcote & Co., 1697, April 2nd, in New York City. Great Nine Partners tract."

"William III of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, to all these presents shall send greetings. Whereas our loving subject Coll. Cabel Heathcote one of our council of our own Province of New York, and Major Augustine Graham, James Emott, Lieut.-Col. Henry Filkins, David Jameson, Henry TenEyck, John Aretson, William Creed, Jarvis Marshall, have by their Petition Presented unto our trusty and well-be-loved Benjamin Fletcher our Captains General and Gov.-in-chief of our Province of New York and territories dependences thereon, Tract of vacant land situated and lying and being on Hudson River between creeks Aquasing or Fish Creeke and land of Mynderse Harmanse and Company. Southerly to certain meadows wherein is a White Oak tree marked with Letters "H. T." then southerly by an East and West line to the division line between our Province and our Colony of Connecticut—Easterly by said division line, and Northerly by aforesaid creeke (Fish) as far as it goes and from the Head of said creek to South Bounds East and West reaching the aforesaid division line, which request we be willing to grant." etc.

An old deed, copied by George Van Vliet, dated May 10th, 1775, of the Jonathan P. Sheldon farm, proves that a mill was at Salt Point at that date, from which is made the following extract "A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the Great or Lower Nine Partners in Charlott Precinct, (formerly called Crown Elbow Precinct) containing 349 acres be the same more or less. Beginning at a "White Oak" tree at Wm. Carpenters S. W. Corner thence westerly, 45 chains and 47 links to a stake standing by the road that leads from Harris Griffins to "Gazeleys Mill." thence North 85 chains, 61 links and heap of stones, it being Nathaniels Powells, N. E. Corner thence Easterly 36 chains 95 links to a stake and stones near the road that leads from Quin by Cornells Corner, thence Easterly 7 chains to a "White Oak sapling" at Wm. Carpenters N. W. Corner, thence south 45 chains 11 links to the first mentioned station landed southerly by John Gazeley, David Bedford and

Jacob Dean, Westerly by Jacob Dean, David Bedford, Gresham Hallock, Harris Griffin, and Nathaniel Powell, Northerly by Widow Elmendorf and Uriah Davis, Easterly by Uriah Davis, Quinby Cornell and Wm. Carpenter. Witnessed by James Griffith and Benedict Carpenter. This unrecorded deed proves that the mill was in existence at that date. The deed of Roosa Beekman, Mills on Mill creek, was dated 1710, and an extract from Historical Rhinebeck reads that "These were probably the first mills erected in Dutchess County and were on the borders of a wilderness"—"That Wm. Traphagen the artisan built these and other mills in early days." An old inhabitant stated that the initials of the man who built the first mill at Salt Point are on the stone on top of the dam, and as those correspond with these of Wm. Traphagen, it is fair to suppose that he was the artisan. Another deed recorded in Poughkeepsie refers to "a chimney on the dwelling house of John Gazeley—to a stone by the mill-pond marked "H. T." to land owned by Jonathan Gazeley, also land by Jacob Dean.

As Hudson discovered Dutchess County in 1609 and for nearly seventy-five years after there were no permanent settlers, and until 1693 it settled slowly, we may conclude that the mill or mills were erected at some period between 1710 and 1750. It is stated that a cider-mill once stood on the yard where Charles Butts resides, that a grist mill and saw mill were on the land and island at different times.

Of whom John Gazeley purchased the mills could not be proved, but other owners were John Cornell, John Lansoree, John V. Lamoree and Platt G. Van Vliet who owned it from May 1, 1850 until 1880. During that time he built the new mill, second dam and race-ways, then converted the old grist mill into a saw mill, which for years has stood idle and is fast falling to decay.

MILLS—TOWN OF AMENIA

A mill was one of the first requisites of the early settler, first a saw mill, then a grist mill. Amenia was abundantly supplied with water power, and the early settlers soon made it available. Mills were established in various sections of the town. It is quite likely that the first mill built in town, was put up by John Delamater about 1740 in Leedsville; the exact site of which is merely conjecture. A little later one was built at the steel works by Samuel Waterman. Also among the earlier ones was one in Amenia, built by Lewis Delavergne.

In 1760 Henry Clapp of Fishkill sold to Thomas Walcott of Crum Elbow (Amenia at that time being a part of Crum Elbow) a mill site. Mr. Walcott was a blacksmith and had a shop on the Web-

tuck just across the stream from this site. Simeon Kelsey built a mill on this site and later sold it to Capt. James Reed, who also at this time owned the Waterman mill at the steel works. Capt. Reed consolidated these mills at South Amenia and did an extensive business in flour for the Continental Army during the revolutionary war. This building was replaced in 1848 by a large three story stone structure built by Obed Barlow, with stone quarried on the spot. This mill did a paying business for many years, under several different managements. During the middle of the last century the grinding of plaster for farmers of the neighborhood was a large feature. This plaster was first hauled from Poughkeepsie by the farmers' teams returning from their trips to Poughkeepsie with their farm produce during the late fall and winter. After the coming of the Harlem R. R. the plaster was brought to Wassaic. During two or three months in the spring this plaster business made things lively for the old mill. In the latter part of the last century the flouring plant became unprofitable and the machinery for that part was removed, and the mill run simply as feed grist mill. The coming of the silo and the gas engine gradually destroyed even that element of business.

A few years ago the dam was carried away by high water and Webatuck mills were left desolate and deserted straight and square as when first put up, a monument to bygone industries. In 1833 William Morehouse built a brick mill on the Webatuck between Amenia and Leedsville and called it Union Mills. It was a little off the highway at that time. But since then, the road has been changed and now passes directly by the mill. This mill also did a good business, and prospered through different ownerships, until the custom work fell off owing to conditions before mentioned. The dam here also was washed out several years ago and the mill now stands like the one at South Amenia alone in its glory. Its body intact, its faculties unimpaired but the life giving power gone.

There is still another dead mill in the extreme west part of the town near the Stanford line, just west of Mr. Thorne's fish hatchery. The dam seems intact, and the building, though somewhat out of repair looks as though it might still do business, if there was anything in its line to do. But the Amenia water power was early put to other uses than running grist and saw mills. The making of iron was an early industry. On the little stream that breaks through the mountain at Leedsville just west of Troutbeck, Capt. Samuel Dunham had a forge, and at the steel works as early as 1720 there was another forge. In 1825 the blast furnace at Wassaic was built by a company and later came into the sole ownership of the youngest partner, Noah Gridley, who with his sons managed this furnace with success for many years. But with the death of Mr. Gridley and his

son Edward the furnace died also and the place thereof knows it no more. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war steel was a necessity for the colonists and not being procurable abroad, they were obliged to make it themselves. Capt. James Reed and a Mr. Ellis began making steel on the creek a little below Wassaic. This locality has been the steel works even since to this day. Their venture was fairly successful. They obtained their iron from the blast furnace at Ancram which was the first blast furnace in this part of the country. There were also factories on the streams of Amenia. In 1803 John Hinchcliffe set up a wool carding machine at the steel works. This was a great invention, as all the wool heretofore had to be carded by hand. It drew the wool from a large territory round about to be made into long rolls for the spinning wheel. A few years later in 1809 a company was formed and built a factory at Leedsville for the manufacture of woolen cloth. The close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, put an end to the profits in manufacturing cloth, and the company failed. The property was bought by Selah North who used it for cloth dressing. After the death of Mr. North the property came into the hands of William Benton. His son Orville carded wool there for a number of years. The writer remembers when a boy of seeing the bundles of wool both in the fleece and carded, done up in linen sheets and fastened together with thorns in place of the present metal pins. This building has long been gone, and its site and that of the dam is scarcely discernible. William Benton also used the power of the little brook that runs west and south of Troutbeck for farm power. It ran a threshing machine and wood saw. He also had a little shop where he turned broom handles and made brooms. In the latter years of his life he put in a small mill and ground his own feed. There is now scarcely a vestige of his plant remaining. There was still another factory for the making of woolen cloth built by the Federal company sometime during the first quarter of the last century. It was a little east of Mr. Thorne's fish hatchery where the road crosses the stream. The place is called Adams Mills. What gave the name to the place I cannot say, perhaps there was a mill of some kind there when the Federal company took hold of it. The bridge on the turnpike which crosses the stream a little farther down, is known as the Federal bridge to this day. This venture was not profitable, and the property was sold to Lawrence Smith who used it for dressing cloth. The building has been gone many years and a few foundation stones and the relics of a dam only remain to mark the site.

The only mill in town now running by water power is the Amenia mill owned by Clayton Card. This is probably on the same site of Lewis Delavergne's early mill. This is both a grist and saw mill and is doing business as of old. Henry Andrews had a trip hammer in

his blacksmith shop on the brook at Sing Pack during the middle of the last century. Not a vestige of this shop is now visible. The writer remembers hearing his father speak of Oliver Killog's mill at Amenia Union. But no one knows anything of this now. It was just over the line in Connecticut. But the fact that there was a mill there is well attested by the old mill stone that lies in the creek where it fell some hundred years ago.

Dr. Harvey Losee.

DR. OSBORN—HIS BOOK

During part of the eighteenth century there lived and practiced medicine in Poughkeepsie and its vicinity a Doctor named Cornelius Osborn, whose name is found in the tax lists of his time, first appearing there as living in the Middle Ward (or Poughkeepsie Precinct) of Dutchess County, under date of February 3, 1746-7. He was then assessed at £2-0-0 and paid 11 pence tax. From that date his name appears regularly in the tax list until February 1, 1763, when his assessment was £4-0-0 and his tax 3-8s. Yet he must have lived in the county for some years later than this, as will be seen hereafter. On June 5, 1753, he is mentioned as serving as substitute on the Board of Supervisors, in place of a member who was absent at its meeting.

He is also mentioned in the Account book of Francis Filkin, on page 104, as follows: "Sept. 1, 1745. Docter Cornelus Rasbur agreed with me for 20 shills: per jear for to docter my famely he has due £1-0-0., carried this in the new bock." It is to be hoped that Dr. Osborn was duly paid for his services to Mr. Filkin's family, and that he kept it in good health. One pound per year! What would Mr. Filkin think of the price of medical service today?

There exists a small book containing recipes and directions for their use, written by Dr. Osborn, and addressed to James Osborn, who was, presumably, his son. The dedication is dated August 28, 1768. The book is small, 6 inches x 3¾ inches, and has a rough leather cover, it is evidently home made, and is of a size convenient for the pocket. In it are recipes and directions, all carefully written down, and its making must have cost the doctor much labor. His writing is good, but his orthography is peculiar, and sometimes puzzling,—as for instance "pricere ash" for "prickly ash," but a little thought enables the reader of today to peruse understandingly. There are some eighty recipes in the book, and the afflictions they are intended to relieve or cure are those most usual, as rheumatism, colic, pleurisy, etc. It is noteworthy that Dr. Osborn makes large use of herbs, mentioning altogether seventy-one plants and trees, most of which are indigenous, twenty are from other parts of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa and the West Indies. A list of the native plants follows:

Agrimony	Ducksmeat	Sassafras
Alicampane	Elder	Skunk root
Barberry	Goldenrod	Solomons seal
Bayberry	Horehound	Sows thistle
Bitony	Juniper	Spiderwort
Bittersweet	Maidenhair	Spignet root
Black snakeroot	Marsh mallow	St. Johnwort
Bloodroot	Motherwort	Stink cedar
Brambleroot	Mustard seed	Tamarack
Burdockroot	Pepperidge	Tansy
Butternut	Pitch pine	Unicorn root
Calamus	Plaintain	White hemproot
Catnip	Pond lily	White lilyroot
Clowns healall	Poplar	White oak
Coltsfoot	Prickly ash	White pine
Daisy	Rock polypod	Wild cherry
Dogwood	Sarsaparilla	Yarrow

The foreign plants are as under:

Angelica	Fennel	Mugwort
Anise seed	Gentian	Parsley
Asparagus root	Hempseed	Rosemary
Black helebore	Holyhock	Southern wood
Borage	Horseradish	Stinking orris
Cumphrey root	Lignum vitae	Wormwood
Featherfew	Marigold	

As will be seen from those recipes which have been selected, the practice in Dr. Osborn's time varied from that of today, though of course the end desired, i. e. the cure of the patient and collection of fees, was the same. He makes a liberal use of rum, and also recommends "metegolin," "Madara wine" and "sider." He advises "cupping" and bleeding in cases of rheumatism, dysentery and fever. Tully powder was used in his day, as now. But when he recommends the use of "ratil" snake powder, a bee hive, and of all unlikely things, a catskin, the modern practitioner would demur and call a halt.

The dedication, and a selection of the recipes follow hereunder:

August 28, 1768. To James Osborn For his Prusiell in Physic a Short Scetch on Disorders Insident to human body. By Cor. Osborn. As To Come To Criticise on Disorders would Take too much room a way in So Small a volm which is not the Intention but to Cut as Short as posabel if you would Look into Disorders and Their Nature You must Look to your Authors as H Boor H James Shaw or Sidenham or Such Like which Treats Large upon Such Cases more butifull than I am Capabel of Doing and Their fore refer my

reader to them and at the same Time am your most humble Servant. Cor. Osborn.

For a Consumption

Pectrol Bals of hunney as Thus

R 3 Take hunney lb i

west india rum lb ii

Bals tolue oz. ss

Bals prue oz. ss

Gum Stirax oz. ss

put all to gether in a botil of flask and Let it in Corperate in the heat of the Sun or in a Gentel Sandheat Shaking well 2 Times a Day and after 3 or 4 Days— Let it Setel and Then Decant in a nother botil for use Dosse 2 Tea Spoonfulls or Thus

R 4 Take a Strong Tinctr of madenhair made with good rum and ad

lb iii of this Tinct to lb i hunney

bals Tolue oz. iii

bals prue oz. ss

Gum armonic oz. iii

Flor: benzon oz. ii

Gum stirax oz. ss

Incorporate as the other and Then Decant

Dose 1 or 2 Tea Spon.

Turlington Bals of Life

R Take West inda rum $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal

Gum stirax oz. ii

Gum Benzon oz. ii

aloes oz. ss

merrah oz. ss

pul angelica oz. iss

Pul St Johnwort oz. iss

put all to gether in a flask and Stop Tite and set it in the Sun Every Night Take it in and in the Day set it in the Sun again and in too Days it is fit for use

Dose a Tea Spoonfull

There may be 2 Times new Spts aded to the in gredients and be good—and all be put to gether and the Dose 2 Tea Spoonfulls

These be the pectrol Expectrants That may very freely be Given in all astumac Disorders and Consumptions—whare Expectrants are wanting as the practioner will Judge most proper I shall now put down Such Surrops Decoets and Dia Drinks as I Shall Think proper and Leave the Reder to be Judg of or the practiner in whose hand

this Shall fall There is 6 poticuler Lincts and Balsms which I Shall place accord to their Being Sutid wth what a Directtions I Shall make on the other Side as will more plain appear

R Take Golden Rod Bea: Balm and Large Dayes and Scabious aa: make a Decoct for a constant Drink in a hectic
if this fails Take the pouder of a ratil Snak 2 parts and Spec
Diascord 1 part mix to Gether Dose Gr 18 as need Shall
requir and the Linct No. 1 To be Given 2 Times a Day

R Take balm madenhair and bitony make a Decoct for a Drink
to Take with the aboue Sd Tea and make it your Drink
or Thus to be taken with

R Take alacampain Spignut Garden Colts: foot root ana:
Isop and Inside bark of peperidge make a Surrop and Take
the bals with it 2 Times a Day

R Take the inside bark of wite pine The bark of pricer ash the
inside bark of Tarmerack and horehound make a Surrop To
Take ey Bals with To be Taken 2 Times a Day

R Take perseley roots fenil root marsh malla roots Cumphrey
roots and rock poly pod Tops and roots make a Surrop to
Take the bals 2 or 3 Times a Day

Turlington may be Taken in any of the forgoing Decoct: or Sur-
rops—or in a glass of wine or in poticuler in a Tea mad of Golden-
rod balm and madenhair and that kept for Drink the bals to be taken
2 or 3 Times a Day and so Continued a while—

a Dia Drink Bear for all Decay

R Take Sasaprila Sassafras Lignum vite Cardis Benedict hore
hound maden hair hisop: Golden rod Rock polypod Bitony
and ageramony made into a Bear with barley malt put half
the Quanty Guac: as the other Ingredients—all the rest to be
put in at Discretion. This is one of the best Drinks that
Ever I found in old Lingering Disorders of the hectic kind in
a bear or barley water

R For To Couse an appetite and a grait anty fibrick in the hectic
Take Q Qui in pul. Galengil aa oz. ii Zidor oz. i Gentian
oz. ss poudr of ratl Snake oz. ii put in a half Gal of wine
Cardemons oz. i put in half Gal monteglon or wine all the
Ingredients first in powder and Then put in the wine or
metegolen Either is good Take $\frac{1}{2}$ Jill at a Time I shall
speak To Them all in poticuler at the Later Clau when I have
wrote Them Down

if Their Should be any spiting of Blood Then This Tinct

R Take blood root in powder oz. i
Elecampain oz. ii
Clowns heal aal oz. ii

Salmons Seal oz. ii

Cumphre oz. iii

Yarrah oz. ii

to be put after all is powdered put the above Ingredients in 3 Quarts of rum and after it is well Tincter rised Decant for use Dose a good Spoonful once or twice a Da y

R or these Ingreadents may be made into a Surrop and add Tansey and burrage to the Same and it will be Exceeding good for the same purpose

R make a Surop of bay berrys and roots Calamus aromat angelica and Gerden Coltsfoot and prierre ash bark and wite pine and wite ash bark of ye rootall to be made in a Surrop together Dose 2 Spoonfuls at a Time 2 Times a Day

R purging pills or Boleses in a Decay State are as folowes viz Take Aloes and Casteel Soap ana. with Elix p. pt Suficent to make the mess suficent for to form them into pill of These Take 3 at night and 2 in the morning and Eatt afresh Diat and but weak Diat

These purges is the best of any I no of in all Decays to purge 2 Times a weak while the pectrols are in use and if no pectrols are wanting then restoritives will Come most in use and the purges at the Same Time Except in too Relaxt State of the body and then Strengtheners are very much to be used which must be Inspected in acording to the State of the patient which in a two Relaxt State a Stringnts may be used shuch as the Stumac Aramats mentioned with Electr or Lincts mentioned which in such Cases will be best and while you are using these meds Care must be Taken to keep the body in as Rigoler States as posabel I have Given Rhei as a purge and if the vesels was very much Cloged or pend up Calomel at night and Rhubarbe in the morning and if not wanting to astring So must the Calomel at night and the first mentioned pills in the morning which answers to purge of and evacuate the humors and make them give way more Eisear to the Expectrants then they would Do otherwise I have often purged or Relaxt with Elix p. pt. which is a good stum but in all Relaxt States Give the Elix vitrol which is a good stomat and as you See the State of the patient meds must be aplyed the bals of huney are grait pectrols which are very much in use if the Lungs be ulcerated and many more such as the Tinct Sulphr mad mention of by Lemere and the bals Sulph anisum the bals Sulph Terpentine al the last mentioned is naseious to Take but of good Service Elix ppt. with Salerno or with Sal C. C. which vols seams much to restore and Strengthen the Tone of ye Stumac. the confect

alchermeres is a very good restorative and much Strength the Stumac but if the fevour should prove to be hard the poudre mentioned under the Decoct to be taken 2 or 3 Times a Day and at the Same Time to use the aramat the Quin Qui will Take Great Impression on this feviour if their be inter vails that you Can make use of them.

the anty hectic poteara Is a good febreffuge in these Cases these are the Cheafest I made use of in Such Cases.

For a Gravid and the Cure thus

Take wild holy hocks Roots perseley Roots wild brambel roots a. make a strong Decoct. of This Drink 3 Times a day a $\frac{1}{2}$ poynt at a Time and Take 15 Drops of ol Junip on Shuger and Continue or thus Take harlam oyl 2 Times a Day and Take the following Decoct Radishes and Rushes Such as they Scour with and aspara Grass roots make a strong Dococt to Drink 3 Times a Day. Sperit Niter dul 35 drops 3 Times a Day in the first Decoct is good

or if the rest fails Take a bea hive with the bees comes and hunney all in it and put the hive in water So that you Drown the bees and when Don take all out of the hive and put in the water Let their be 10 Gal water boyl all strong and put on a peck of barley molt and make a bear and Drink 3 Times a Day a Jill at a Time and Continue Till its Drank up and Take the spt.N.Dul. all the Time.

For St. Antonys Fire ye Cure

If the patient be bad Cooling purges Such as Ipsm Sal or Sal Globr Either then bleed if need requir if the Inflammation be Grait or it runs fast over the body or part be much inflamd. Take ungt alba Camphorated to anynt withall 3 Times a Day for 3 or 4 Days or Thus Take the blood of a cat and besmare the whole inflamed part and Skin to be Stript of and the besmeared to be Covered with the Skin and Do so 3 or 4 Times and when the Skin begins to Stink repeat.

Enough has been quoted to give us some idea of the methods and medicines in common use in Dr. Osborn's time,—and it is worth while to contrast what we have read with what we know of the practice of our own day. We of these present times have frequent need of doctors,—we call them by telephone at any hour, regardless of the doctor's ease, and we are quite ready to blame the medical fraternity—perhaps I should add,—and sorority, if our call be not attended to at once. When the doctor comes, our case is laid before him or her, and we feel relieved when he or she assumes the responsibility, equipped as he or she is with the knowledge of modern methods of treating disease or result of accident. And truly, they do

marvellous work,—the X-ray and other recent aids for ascertaining the patient's condition, enable them to diagnose with an accuracy impossible to those of their profession who lived long ago,—and proceeding on that knowledge to achieve a cure, giving new life and strength to the patient.

Henry Booth.

OBITUARY

JAMES ADRIANCE, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, died on March 14, 1919. Mr Adriance was born at East Fishkill seventy-five years ago, at the homstead of his father, Tunis B. Adriance, being one of ten children,—and at the time of his death was the last of his family.

He was Town Auditor for many years, was a trustee of the Fishkill Savings Institute, and was also treasurer of the Reformed Dutch Church at Fishkill, and was a member of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sarah E. Adriance and two children, Frank Adriance of Poughquag and Mrs. Robert E. Dean of Fishkill.

ROBERT E. DEAN, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, died on November 4, 1918. Mr. Dean was born in Fishkill in 1873, and in 1897 married Miss Elizabeth Adriance, who with a son, James E. Dean, and a daughter, Miss Helena A. Dean, survives him.

Mr. Dean was a vice-president of the Dutchess County Historical Society, a trustee of the Fishkill Savings Institute, and vice-president of the Highland Hospital.

Being a descendent from a long line of colonial ancestry Mr. Dean was naturally interested in the history of his native County, and was untiring in his search for documents, etc., which bore on that subject, and has done much excellent work in making plain to us of this generation the history connected with early settlers here.

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Browning, J. C., 858 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Browning, Mrs. James C., 858 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Browning, Wm. J., Hyde Park, N. Y. R. F. D. 1.
Budd, Eugene P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Budd, George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. Eugene, Red Hook, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Burroughs, Chas. W., Fishkill, N. Y.
Butts, Ralph F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Case, Rev. Clifford P., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Chapman, John Jay, Barrytown, N. Y.
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 Clearwater, Hon. A. T., Kingston, N. Y.
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 Cookingham, Dr. H. L., Red Hook, N. Y.
 Cotter, Dr. J. H., 251 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Crane, Monroe, Dover Plains, N. Y.
 Crary, Miss Amy, Teller Homestead, Beacon, N. Y.
 Crosby, M. S., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

 Dempsey, David, Millerton, N. Y.

 Delano, Warren, Barrytown, N. Y.
 Delano, Mrs. Warren, Barrytown, N. Y.
 Delano, Miss, Barrytown, N. Y.
 de Laporte, Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 de Laporte, Mrs. Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
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 Dow, A. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 DuBois, Frances E., 505 Georgia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Dudley, Guilford, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Dugan, John P., Fishkill, N. Y.

 Edwards, Rev. Wm. A., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
 Elting, Henry S., Tivoli, N. Y.
 Eno, Dr. Charles R., Red Hook, N. Y.

 Fellows, Jennie, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Flagler, H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
 Flagler, Mrs. H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
 Flagler, Mrs. Isaac, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Fowler, B. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Fowler, Clarence A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Frissell, A. S., 530 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.
 Frost, Alfred M., 10 Garden St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Frost, Mrs. Alfred M., 128 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Fulton, John P., Red Hook, N. Y.

Glass, Adelaide V., Chelsea, N. Y.
Glass, Chas. B., Chelsea, N. Y.
Gidley, Adina M., Verbank Station, N. Y.
Goodell, Dr. J. F., Box 424, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Grinnell, Irving, New Hamburg, N. Y.
Gurney, Herbert R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hackett, Henry T., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hackett, Mrs. John, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hanna, John A., Dover Plains, N. Y.
Hart, Mrs. Burton, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hart, W. C., Walden, N. Y.
Hasbrouck, Frank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hasbrouck, Mrs. Louis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Haviland, Benj. H., Hyde Park, N. Y. R. F. D.
Haviland, John J., 8 Mansion St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Herrick, T. J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Herrick, Frank, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Herrick, Mrs. Frank, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Hicks, Mary C., New Hackensack, N. Y.
Hill, Miss Alice, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Hoffman, Charles B., Red Hook, N. Y.
Hopkins, John, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Hopkins, Miss Eleanor Irene, Red Hook, N. Y.
Howard, Frank B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hughes, Edwin B., Staatsburgh, N. Y.
Hunt, Thomas, Tivoli, N. Y.
Hunt, Mrs. Thomas, Tivoli, N. Y.
Husted, Chester, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Huyler, Peter E., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Johnston, Mrs. Mary A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Judson, Wm. H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Kaley, Mrs. John, 151 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Kendrick, Mrs. J. Ryland, 115 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Kenwell, James, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Kenyon, Mrs. Clarence, Cliffdale, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Kenyon, Miss Helen, Cliffdale, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Kerley, Albert F., Red Hook, N. Y.
Kerley, R. Dudley, Red Hook, N. Y.
Kip, Wm. R., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Lansing, W. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
LeRoy, Dr. Irving D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

LeRoy, Mrs. I. D., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Lovelace, George, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Lown, Clarence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Lown, Frank B., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Lyall, Rev. J. E., S. Millbrook, N. Y.

MacCracken, Henry Noble, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Magill, H. N. W., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Malven, Miss Lizzie, 91 S. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Massonneau, Wm. S., Red Hook, N. Y.
Merritt, Albert Akin, 30 Livingston St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Merritt, Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Mrs. Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Ethel Douglas, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Merritt, Stephen H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Miller, Dr. George N., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Minard, Mary E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Moore, Miss Anna B., 9 Virginia Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Moore, Prof. J. Leverett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Morgan, F. N., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Myers, Mrs. Henry, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Myers, Ralph W., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Mylod, John J., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Naylor, Mrs. George, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.
Nevens, John, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Newbold, Miss C. A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Newbold, Miss Edith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Newbold, Frederick, "Fern Tor," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Newbold, Thomas, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Newton, Rev. Edward P., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Newton, Mrs. Edward P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

Olin, Stephen H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Olmsted, Julia C., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Olmsted, Mary A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Ormsby, Frank S., Madalin, N. Y.
Overocker, Hon. G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Patterson, Dr. J. E., 66 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Peckham, Dr. A. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pelton, H. V., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Peters, Alfred H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Peters, Frederick, Fishkill, N. Y.
Phillips, Samuel K., 574 Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

Pilgrim, Dr. C. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Platt, Edmund, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Post, Miss Phebe, Pawling, N. Y.
Potts, Mrs. P. F., Red Hook, N. Y.
Poucher, Dr. J. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Poucher, Mrs. J. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Radcliffe, Robert D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rapelje, John, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
Reed, Miss Anna H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Reed, Miss Julia, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Reese, W. Willis, 2 Rector St., New York City, N. Y.
Reynolds, Miss Helen W., 34 Hooker Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rikert, R. Raymond, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Ringwood, J. F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Rodgers, Rev. Wm. C., Annandale, N. Y.
Rogers, Mr. A., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Rogers, Mrs. A., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Roosevelt, Franklin D., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Roosevelt, Mr. J. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Roosevelt, Mrs. James, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Rosenkranz, Louis, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Seaman, George, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Schickle, Wm., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Schryver, Henry B., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Schryver, M. V. B., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Shehan, Rev. Joseph F., 95 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Sherman, G. H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Sherwood, Chas. D., Brinckerhoff, N. Y.
Sherwood, Mrs. Chas. D., "Creeside," Brickerhoff, N. Y.
Sherwood, Louis, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Sickley, J. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Sittenham, Wm., 55 West 37th St., New York City, N. Y.
Smith, Ada L., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Spingarn, J. E., Amenia, N. Y.
Spratt, G. V. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Stanley, Mrs. Arthur F., Salt Point, N. Y.
Stockton, Sanford D., 61 S. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Stockton, Mrs. Sanford D., 61 S. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Stoutenburgh, Elizabeth, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Strong, Jacob H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Taber, Alicia H., Pawling, N. Y.
Taber, Martha A., Pawling, N. Y.

Teator, Wm. S., Upper Red Hook, N. Y.
 Ten Broeck, Derrick W., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Thomas, Dr. Wm. S., 240 W. 71st St., New York City, N. Y.
 Traver, Merritt H., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Travis, Everett H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Tremper, Benj., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Troy, Peter H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

 Vandervoort, Anna, Fishkill, N. Y.
 Vandervoort, J. B., Fishkill, N. Y.
 Van Hoevenberg, Miss A. R., Fishkill, N. Y.
 Van Hoevenberg, Miss Elizabeth, 37 King's Road, Madison, N. J.
 Van Houten, Mrs. F. H., 20 Tompkins Ave., Beacon, N. Y.
 Van Houten, Mrs. James, 28 Cliff St., Beacon, N. Y.
 Van Kleeck, Charles M., 149 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
 Van Vliet, Clara Tremper, Staatsburg, N. Y.
 Van Vliet, G. S., Staatsburg, N. Y.
 Van Wyck, David B., Arlington, N. Y.
 Van Wyck, Joseph H., Arlington, N. Y. R. F. D.
 Ver Planck, Wm. E., Beacon, N. Y.
 Vigeant, Dr. Joseph E., Red Hook, N. Y.

 Ward, Wm. T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Webb, J. Griswold, Clinton Corners, N. Y.
 Weed, Mrs. Laura K., 4 Reservoir Square, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Wells, Caroline Thorn, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Wey, Mrs. Wm. F., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
 Wheeler, Everett P., 150 E. 72d St., New York City, N. Y.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Everett P., New Hamburg, N. Y.
 White, Mrs. Howell, Fishkill, N. Y.
 Wilbur, Charles S.
 Wilbur, D. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Wilbur, Mrs. D. W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Wilbur, James B., Sharon, Conn.
 Wilson, Dr. J. S., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Wintringham, H. C., Millerton, N. Y.
 Wodell, Miss Katharine, Millbrook, N. Y.
 Wodell, Katharine H., 50 Noxon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Wodell, Silas, Millbrook, N. Y.
 Wylie, Laura J., 112 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

 Zabriskie, Mrs. Andrew C., Barrytown, N. Y.

Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

Nineteen Hundred Nineteen

V5

Year Book

Dutchess County Historical Society

1919



WILLIAM P. ADAMS

President, 1920

OFFICERS, 1920

PRESIDENT

William P. Adams, Red Hook

SECRETARY

John C. Sickley, Poughkeepsie

TREASURER

Irving D. LeRoy, Pleasant Valley

CURATOR

Henry Booth, Poughkeepsie

TRUSTEES

William P. Adams, ex-officio	Irving D. LeRoy
Henry Booth	J. Wilson Poucher
Tracy Dows	John C. Sickley
Mrs. John R. Kaley	George S. Van Vliet

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Maj. Joel E. Spingarn	Town of	Amenia
Benjamin Hammond	"	Fishkill
Hon. Samuel K. Phillips	City of	Beacon
Jacob Brill	Town of	Beekman
George S. Van Vliet	"	Clinton
John A. Hanna	"	Dover
William E. Ver Planck	"	East Fishkill
Hon. Thomas Newbold	"	Hyde Park
Joseph H. Van Wyck	"	LaGrange
David Demsey	"	North East
John P. Fulton	"	Milan
J. Adams Brown	"	Pleasant Valley
Everett P. Wheeler	"	Poughkeepsie
Dr. Johannes W. Poucher	City of	Poughkeepsie
William S. Massonneau	Town of	Red Hook
Douglas Merritt	"	Rhinebeck
Wilson Carpenter	"	Stanford
Irving Grinnell	"	Wappingers
Silas Wodell	"	Washington
Charles S. Wilber	"	Pine Plains
	"	Pawling

Annual meeting, fourth Thursday in April.

Semi-Annual meeting, first Thursday in October.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society may be had by the payment of the entrance fee, the annual dues, and the election of the applicant by the Executive Committee.

Entrance fee	\$2.00
Annual dues	1.00
Life membership	25.00

These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote and to take part in the proceedings of the Society.

Annual dues are payable on January 1st of each year.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the

DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

.....Dollars

Annual Meeting

April 24, 1919

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Vassar Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, April 24, 1919 at 10.30 A. M.

Present, Pres. Magill, Sec'y. Sickley, Treas. LeRoy, Miss Avery, Mrs. de Laporte, Doctor LeRoy, Miss Malven, Messrs. Mylod, Devine, Cotter, Lyall, Hart, Plass, Peters and Baldwin.

The secretary read a number of communications from members and from Vice-Presidents which were ordered placed on file.

The secretary presented a request from the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands that the Dutchess county society make the next pilgrimage in Orange county.

After some discussion it was decided to take the usual pilgrimage somewhere in Dutchess county and invite the Orange county society to join, leaving the matter of a pilgrimage to Orange county to be arranged by the Orange county society.

Mrs. deLaporte presented the matter of investigating a certain cemetery near Rhinebeck with a view of ascertaining if certain noted persons were there interred. On motion, Mrs. deLaporte, Wm. P. Adams and William Massonneau were appointed a committee to report on the matter.

On motion of Mr. Mylod the following were elected trustees, H. N. W. Magill, John C. Sickley, Henry Booth, Tracy Dows, Irving D. LeRoy, George S. Van Vliet.

On motion of Dr. Cotter, H. N. W. Magill was elected President, John C. Sickley, Secretary; Irving D. LeRoy, Treasurer; Henry Booth, Curator.

On motion of Prof. Baldwin, the trustees were authorized to arrange for a pilgrimage.

The secretary presented a communication from Dr.

James Sullivan, State Historian, relative to an act passed by the Legislature, providing for the appointment of town and city historians, and suggesting that the society recommend suitable persons for the office. The matter was referred to the trustees on motion of Prof. Baldwin.

The following persons were elected Vice-Presidents for the various towns.

Amenia—J. E. Spingarn
Beacon—Benjamin Hammond
Clinton—Lewis H. Allen
Dover—Arthur T. Benson
East Fishkill—John Rapelje
Fishkill—John R. Dugan
Hyde Park—Thomas Newbold
Lagrange—Joseph H. Van Wyck
Milan—John P. Fulton
North East—David Dempsey
Pawling—Phebe Post
Pine Plains—Charles S. Wilber
Pleasant Valley—J. Adams Brown
Poughkeepsie Town—Everett P. Wheeler
Poughkeepsie City—Alfred H. Peters
Red Hook—Wm. P. Adams
Rhinebeck—Douglas Merritt
Wappingers—E. Lyman Brown
Washington—Silas Wodell

The By-Laws as recommended by the committee appointed to make changes were presented: Miss Avery presented the following as an amendment to paragraph two, under trustees: At the annual meeting of April, 1919, seven trustees shall be elected, who shall divide themselves into three classes; one class of two trustees to hold office for one year, the second class of two trustees to hold office for two years, and the third class of three trustees to hold office for three years. At each annual meeting thereafter, trustees shall be chosen to fill the place of those whose terms will then expire and the terms of office of the trustees so chosen shall be for three years.

After the election of the trustees, the Society shall from the trustees so elected, elect a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Curator.

The By-Laws were then adopted as a whole, and a printed copy of the By-Laws is annexed to these minutes.

John C. Sickley,

Secretary.

Semi-Annual Meeting

October 2, 1919

The semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at the Mesier Homestead, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 2d, 1919 at 2.30 P. M.

Present, Pres. Magill, Sec'y Sickley, Curator Booth, Treas. LeRoy and about sixty members.

Rev. G. A. Cunningham of Wappingers Falls made a short address welcoming the members to Wappingers.

On motion of Mr. Verplanck, the matter of renting a safe-deposit for the Society was referred to the President, Secretary and Treasurer, with power.

Mr. W. E. Verplanck was then introduced by President Magill and read a very interesting paper on the Rombout Patent.

This was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. Wheeler, Frissell, Poucher, Goring and Mrs. Minard took part.

Mr. Verplanck then read a description of the Mesier Homestead, from an article he had contributed to the New England Magazine in March, 1895, entitled "Old Dutch Houses on the Hudson River."

A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Goring and to the others who had loaned articles for the interesting exhibit displayed and to Mr. Verplanck for his interesting address was unanimously passed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

John C. Sickley,

Secretary.

MEETING OF THE DUTCHESS COUNTY HISTORICAL
SOCIETY HELD AT THE NELSON HOUSE, DECEMBER
4th, 1919 AT 1 P. M.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—This is a regular meeting of the Trustees of the Dutchess County Historical Society. The affairs of the Society were in the hands of an Executive Committee. The granting of this Charter put it under a Board of Trustees and it was adopted that the Trustees should meet bi-monthly, and as many members as were interested in the work to meet with them, in the words of our charter, "to discover, promote and preserve everything relating to the history of the County;" and for that reason we have asked you here today to come forward with such suggestions as you think the Trustees of the Society should undertake.

The meeting is now in order, and as some of you will not be able to stay, it will be in order, at any time, for anyone present to offer suggestions as to what the Society should undertake, and you can make your suggestions during the course of the meal.

The meeting is entirely informal, there are no set speeches on the program.

We have placed by each plate, application cards. You may use them, and if you want more you can get them from the Secretary at any time. We would be very glad to have you take steps to get some new members. This is not to start a membership drive. I am going to call on Silas Wodell of the Town of Washington.

SILAS WODELL—Mr. President, I have not prepared any material to speak about. It is a great pleasure to be here today, to meet with the officers of the Society. I wish I had prepared some report from my town, but there is so little material in that district to work upon; the only thing is the grant of the Nine Partners, but I have the original map showing the subdivision in the year 1699.

I wish I had prepared some more interesting material. At another time I may do so.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—Two years ago Hon. Edmund Platt suggested that we take up the question of having the members look into the history of the mills of Dutchess county, and so far we have been very successful, with the results that have been published; and this work is still going on. If any of you know anything about any mills in Dutchess county we will be glad to have the information that you may be able to give; or, if you know of anyone who is not a member of the Society, but has any information in regard to the mills, we should be glad to have you call their attention to the fact that the Society is looking for that material. I will now call on Prof. Baldwin.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN—I am also unprepared. I have had the pleasure of seeing and watching the Society from the first instance and have seen how it has grown. I note with interest how pleasant these functions are. There is nothing to my mind more pleasant than these pilgrimages, these visits in the summer time, throughout the county, and last year I noticed that the usual pilgrimage was given up. I am hoping that we may continue these pilgrimages, for certainly no other function that we may have can take the place of that. It has also furnished me with quite a bit of American history. I have also formed a good resolution and made an effort to get some members, but most all of my friends are members. I still hope to gain those who are not already members. One fine resolution is that I shall attend every dinner that the Trustees will allow me to be present at.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—Prof. Baldwin refers to the failure of having the pilgrimage last season. It was owing to the fact that the work of the pilgrimage depended upon two men. What we do need is co-operation from the members so that the officers do not have to do all the

work. We would like a little more co-operation in the future than in the past.

I will now call on Mr. Massonneau of Red Hook.

MR. MASSONNEAU—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am appearing here as the representative of the Vice-President of the organization, Mr. Wm. P. Adams, who has recently met with a sorrow in his family and he wished me to come in his place and advise him as to what has been done.

In the first place I wish to compliment the officers of the organization on the book that was gotten out last year, it was certainly a fine book and well worthy to be placed on the table in anyone's home.

As for the historical matters of the Town of Red Hook, we can not be known as a very old township, we are only a slice off the Town of Rhinebeck. We go to the Town of Rhinebeck and get the records of the churches, etc. One of our churches was located at Pink's Corners, where the Rural cemetery on the east side of the road now is. It was known as Zion Reformed church. The records of that church are now on file with the State Historian and that can be examined there at any time. There is nothing that can not be secured from Rhinebeck, and I am very glad to know that it is in existence.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—I would like to call the members' attention to one other thing, and that is the work the Society undertook of copying the Wurtemburgh church records. That work, Mr. Booth volunteered to do and it is really worth while. It is one of the most important things the Society has undertaken. Another thing, in reference to picture postal cards, I wish to call your attention to the fact that we have started a collection of places throughout Dutchess county, and this is still under way. If you have any such postal cards in existence, Mr. Booth would be very glad to have them. In sending these postal cards I would call your attention to

the fact that the cards would be more valuable if the date when the photograph was taken was on it.

MR. BOOTH—In regard to those postal cards we have already some ninety of them from different parts of the county, but I regret to say that quite a number of them were made in Germany.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—We would like to hear from the City of Poughkeepsie now.

JOHN MYLOD—Mr. President, and members of the association, I will have to plead guilty of being a little bit prepared. As a member of the Dutchess County Defense Council, Col. Rogers, who was chairman of the committee, wanted to learn something about the seal of this county and he suggested that I look the matter up. I thought he had given me quite an easy task, to ascertain what he wanted and get the full information about it.

Now the Dutchess County Seal and the Surrogate's Seal are two different seals and these papers to a certain extent will practically apply to both. In 1778 the Legislature of the State of New York passed an Act of which the following is a copy:

Chapter 12, Laws of 1778. An Act further to organize the Government of this State: Passed the 16th day of March, 1778.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, the judge of the court of admiralty, the judges of the court of probate, and the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas in the several counties within this State, respectively shall be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, forthwith to cause seals for the courts in which they respectively are judges, to be devised and made; and that all commissions, writs, processes and other proceedings which heretofore by the course and practice of the court of chancery while this State as the colony of New-York was subject to the crown of Great-Britain issued under the great seal, shall in future issue under the said seal so to be devised and made as and for the seal of the said court. That all proceedings of the court of chancery, and all proceedings in the supreme court, which heretofore while this State, as the colony of New-York was subject to the crown of Great-Britain were by law, supposed to be before the king himself shall in future be before the people of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That the person administering the government of this State, as soon as conveniently may be after the publication hereof shall deliver to the secretary of the State descriptions in writing of the devices of the said arms and seals, hereby declared to be arms, great seal and privy seal of this State; and that the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, the judge of the court of admiralty, and the judges of the court of probates, shall severally as soon as conveniently may be after they shall have caused seals to be devised and made for the courts in which they respectively are judges as aforesaid, deliver to the secretary of the State descriptions in writing of the said several seals which said several descriptions in writing the said secretary of the State shall deposit and record in his office there to remain as public records of this State.

Chapter 280, Laws of 1847, Section 72. Passed May 12th, 1847.

The clerk of the court of appeals shall procure a seal for that court, on which shall be engraved "Court of Appeals, New York," with the word "Seal" in the centre thereof. And every county clerk shall procure and keep a seal, on which shall be engraved the name of the county of which he is clerk, and the word "seal," which seal shall be the seal of the supreme court in said county, and the seal of the circuit court and the court of oyer and terminer, and, except in the city and county of New York, of the county court in said county. And the seals of the surrogates of the respective counties of this state shall continue to be the seals of the surrogates' courts of said counties, and shall be kept and used as such by county judge or other officer authorized to perform or discharge the duties of the office of surrogate; a description of each of said seals shall be deposited or recorded in the office of the secretary of state, which description shall remain of record.

In looking over the records in the Dutchess County Clerk's office just previous to the Revolution, I find that criminal proceedings were always entitled "KING VS. JOHN DOE". Then came the break, and for a number of months, or years, there were no court proceedings had, during the war. After that they were entitled "THE PEOPLE VS. JOHN DOE".

That gave me a little idea how to proceed. I wrote Mr. George Overocker, of this city, who holds an important position at Albany, and asked him to look the matter up at Albany; and this is his reply:

"The only book in the office of the Secretary of State relating to

seals of counties is the "Book of Official Seals." I find but two entries in this book relating to the Dutchess County seal, or County Clerk's seal, as it is called in this book. The first entry is on page 242 of the Book of Official Seals and is as follows:

Poughkeepsie, July 13, 1847.

Hon. N. L. Benton,

Sir:—

Under the 72nd section of the Judiciary Act passed May 12, 1847, the Clerk of the County of Dutchess describes the seal adopted for said county as exhibiting a plow, sheaf of wheat and a cornstalk surrounded by a scroll. "Dutchess County Seal" a copy of which is hereunto annexed to be deposited, or recorded, in the office of the Secretary of State.

Respectfully yours,

Jos. T. Adriance,

Clerk.

Three impressions of seal.

The second reference is on page 244 of the same book and is as follows:—

"Dutchess County Clerk's Office,

I, George H. Tompkins, Clerk of said County, do hereby certify that the above impression was made by the seal of said County of Dutchess now in use; that the same was adopted on the first day of July, 1847 in conformity to and as required by Section 72 of an act entitled "An Act in Relation to the Judiciary of the State of New York" passed May 12, 1847.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County this 30th day of June, 1854.

Geo. H. Tompkins.

N.B. The former seal was destroyed as I am informed, upon the adoption of the above."

"I talked with Dr. Sullivan in the office of the State Historian in the Education Building, and he tells me that he believes that there must have been a seal adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the county at the time of its organization, but doubts if any law prior to that of 1847 required an impression of the seal to be transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State. At any rate, but two or three counties seem to have transmitted the certificate to the Secretary of State before that year. Dr. Sullivan suggested that you go through the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors commencing with 1718,

believing that you will find a resolution in this proceedings. They are, I believe, upstairs in the County Clerk's office.

As to the Surrogate's seal, the record is somewhat more complete. I find in the same Book of Official Seals, at page 67, the following description:

(SEAL) "An urn standing on an altar; in the center of the altar a death-head; within the margin the words 'Dutchess Surrogate Seal'; beneath the altar the word 'Assez'.

The above is a description of the seal made for office of Surrogate in the County of Dutchess (besides ornaments). The above impression was taken from said seal. Poughkeepsie, May 1, 1787.

Gilbert Livingston,
Surrogate."

The next reference to the Surrogate's seal is on page 68, and is as follows:

(SEAL) Poughkeepsie, July 7, 1848.
"Christopher Morgan,
Secretary of State.

You are hereby respectfully notified that the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of Dutchess, having become "so injured that it cannot be conveniently used" is destroyed by me and that I have provided a new seal for said Court similar in all respects to such former seal, the impression of which new seal appears at the top of this paper.

Yours respectfully,
Jno. P. H. Tallman,
Surrogate of Dut. Co."

The impression of this seal is identical with that of the one of 1787. The next reference is found on page 72, and is as follows:

"To the Secretary of State of the State of New York.

Take Notice that the seal heretofore used as and for the seal of the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess and of the Surrogate's Court of said County has become worn out and defaced so as to be unfit for use and that I, Edgar Thorn, Surrogate of said county have caused a new seal to be engraved which is in all respects similar to said old or worn out seal, which new seal is to be used as and for the seal of said Surrogate and of said Surrogate's Court.

(SEAL) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my

hand and affixed an impression of said new seal this 28th day of October, 1857.

Edgar Thorn,
Surrogate of said County."

However, in the impression of this seal there is no word "Assez" at the bottom of the altar.

In the index of this same book, under the head of "Surrogate Seals", I find a reference under Dutchess Co. to page 248½ of this book, in addition to 67, 68, and 72 above mentioned, but there seems to be no page of that number in the book, although between pages 248 and 249 there are indications that a page or pasted sheet has been torn out.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. Overocker.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—I would like to hear from Mr. Glass of Fishkill.

MR. GLASS—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have not been notified, and did not know anything was expected of me, I do not know as I can say anything at present, but I will try and collect some information that will be valuable to the Society.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—From the experience we have just gone through, it appears, that each of you gentlemen, who have spoken, was impressed with the idea that you were expected to say something of historical value about the town you represent. That is not what we want; we want you to suggest something that the Society can do. Three or four years ago we had a gentleman suggest that something be done about the mile-stones and I will ask the mile-stone man to say something.

MR. SHERMAN—I have nothing to report in the way of progress on mile-stones. I turned that over to the Society, but was very sorry to learn that there had not been a great deal done along that line. It would be a wonderful good thing if the Society could have a particular room where they could meet, and a place to put things that were contributed, of historical value. I would be glad to contribute.

MR. GLASS—You were speaking about old mills. Now there is an old mill that is rather in a run down condition, not much left. It is on the Cold Spring road in a little cut-off from the main road. I suppose I can get a history of that mill.

MR. SICKLEY—Mr. Sherman's suggestion seems to me to be very important and ought to be considered.

At a previous meeting we went so far as to authorize the trustees to rent a safe deposit box, but that would not hold a grandfather's clock, or a sideboard which might be presented to the Society; and that of course brings up the question of ways and means. The nominal dues of this Society are very low, and I think the time will come when we will have to increase them, or largely increase the membership. In regard to the ways and means, I might say that a member of this Society told me that in making a will, a bequest of \$1,000 has been given to the Society, and that it may be increased to \$2,000. I am not at liberty to disclose the name of this person. I merely mention this as an example for you all to follow. I might also say that this person has a number of valuable old relics in the way of furniture, and probably some of them will be given to the Society. It would be much more satisfactory for anyone, who proposes giving anything to the Society, to know there was a suitable place for it.

MR. ADRIANCE—In speaking of old relics, someone mentioned that he had an old Riverview button. I asked him if he had one of Warring's School. Prior to 1867, when Bisbee School was on College Hill, the button bore the representation of the old building, up there. That was a good way back; if we could find someone connected with the Society who had one of these buttons, it would be a very nice thing to contribute for the collection.

DR. POUCHER—I do not know whether the Society will care for what I have to say, but it was called to my mind when you spoke of Mr. Booth's Wurtemburgh's records. For the last four or five years, Miss Reynolds and

myself have been very much interested in making a collection of the inscriptions on the old grave stones throughout Dutchess county. We have about 25,000. It was a very painstaking task. We have made this collection from all the old grave yards in Dutchess county, including a large number of the community grave-yards. I believe there is only one of them that has been published. It is that of the old Fishkill grave yard; and the question came up as to whether we should do that over again for our collection, or not. We made a copy of it, and after going back several times to see if it was correct, we found over 200 mistakes in the one published. That work is now being completed by Miss Reynolds and myself. We have typewritten copies, and to me it seems a very valuable historical collection. In just a few years some of the inscriptions on these old stones that we have gotten have been destroyed, and the others are becoming more and more illegible. At some time or other I shall probably have those printed myself. The last two or three years, printing of that kind was pretty expensive. There might be some public spirited or patriotic person who would like to help out on this thing, and have it given to the Society.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—Have you any photographs?

DR. POUCHER—No. A good many would be worth making photographs of. That was suggested during our copying. There is the old Livingston burying ground. I believe that has been enclosed within the Rural Cemetery grounds, and probably that action was taken because of the publicity we gave it, when we went down there and found the bad condition it was in, and some of the Livingston family took it up. I remember in one instance Mr. Wodell's ancestors out around Lithgow—part of them were buried on one side of the road and the rest on the other side. The bodies buried in the old Methodist burying ground on Jefferson street were taken up and moved into a nice little corner in the rural Cemetery. Many of the stones were broken and could not be set up. We also

have a list of all of the old stones in Christ Church burying ground before it was torn up. That was done prior to our work, through the foresight of Miss Arnold and Miss Reynolds. In the old Wurtemburgh burying ground, many of the inscriptions are in the original German. Another burying ground of the same character is the old Stone Church at Red Hook. There is the old Freer burying ground; that is in fact two burying grounds; a large stone wall between. There must be a hundred graves out there. Some of those are marked.

MRS. MINARD—I know of an instance where a Revolutionary soldier was buried on the other side of the river, and there was no stone marking his grave, and the Daughters of the American Revolution wrote to Washington about it. Word was sent back a stone would be furnished if we would have it set up. We sent the necessary data, and I know we were very much surprised when the stone came to find that it was marked "Colonel", instead of just private, which we thought he was. We had the stone set up. Now if that can be done with that grave it could be done with all soldiers' graves, which are unmarked throughout the county.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—We would like to hear from the Town of LaGrange.

MR. VAN WYCK—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am unprepared. I cannot recollect of anything at present of historical interest in LaGrange; it was part of the Town of Fishkill. I am going to interest myself and follow up one or two mills I know of, and if you will let me pass today, I will be very thankful.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—If you will, look up the history of these mills and submit them to Mr. Booth. The Society is very much indebted to Mr. Van Vliet for the valuable information that he has given us. The year books have been largely due to Mr. Van Vliet's efforts and I am going to ask him if he would embody what he

has told us in a paper, I think it would really be worth while.

PROFESSOR SALMON—I have not much to say. You have so many suggestions.

MR. MYLOD—I want to nominate for membership, Hon. Joseph Morschauser, Louis Bedell, Harry C. Barker, R. Burton Slee, E. P. Coughlan and Peter H. Troy.

I think it would be well, Mr. President, to thank the County Clerk for some of the past re-indexing, and work that has been done in such an efficient manner, and for this Society to pass a resolution acknowledging the work being done, and ask that the Board of Supervisors continue that work.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—Regularly moved and seconded that the Society endorse the work done by the County Clerk in regard to indexing the old records, as being a valuable historical work; and that the Board of Supervisors be requested to continue the same.

Secretary please take note of this and notify Board of Supervisors.

MRS. BROWNING—Although I have been prepared, I am not prepared. I feel very much like a minister, a party asked his little son if his father ever preached a sermon over again, he said yes, but he always “hollered” in a different place.

If it were not for our ancestors we would not have any Historical Society, we ourselves are really making history for the people who are to come; but I do know that this Society has established a precedent and that there has been another society formed. In Columbia county, after the war had ended, they wondered what they would do, after doing Red Cross work, and I suggested to them that they convert it into a historical society and related what had been done by this society, with the result that the society was organized, and they are prepared to carry on the work as it is done here. I say as done here; it falls

on most of the officers, the members ought to co-operate and become more active.

MR. MYLOD—The County of Dutchess and the City of Poughkeepsie, through its Boards, Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen, have suggested that a proper memorial of some sort be erected in honor of the boys in this late war, and it seems to me that the proper thing would be building a Memorial Building, where this Society could have a fire proof place in which to keep all the articles which may be given to it. I notice that that proposition has been suggested in New York city, and I have seen where it has been suggested in other locations, where they have talked about putting up a building. That would be of interest to this Society—the erection of such a building, where all of these things could be kept.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—I would suggest that Mrs. Minard make a motion in regard to the marking of grave-stones for Revolutionary soldiers.

MRS. MINARD—I will make the motion, that a committee be appointed to look into this matter of getting markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who have none.

PRESIDENT MAGILL—It has been regularly moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to look after this matter. I will appoint Mrs. Minard, Dr. Poucher and Miss Reynolds as a committee.

Adjourned.

Original Dutchess County Settlements

The following list of names of old, original settlements in the County of Dutchess, some of which have entirely disappeared, leaving no traces, the very names long since forgotten, or never heard of by the present generation, has been carefully compiled, at the suggestion of Secretary Sickley, through the pains-taking efforts of Mr. George H. Sherman and Mr. George S. Van Vliet. The thorough knowledge of local history and tradition of both of these gentlemen will be a warranty of the completeness and correctness of this most interesting information to antiquaries.

AMENIA TOWN.

Leedsville, P. O.
City P. O., now Smithfield.
Amenia P. O.
Amenia Union P. O., formerly
Hitchcocks Corners.
South Amenias P. O.
Wassaic P. O.
Sharon Station P. O.
Hitchcock Corners, now Amenias
Union.
Steel Works.

BEEKMAN TOWN.

Beekman Furnace, now extinct.
Beekmanville, P. O.
Clove Valley, P. O.
Gardner Hollow.
Green Haven, P. O.
Poughquag, P. O.
Freemanville.
Sylvan Lake, P. O.

CLINTON TOWN.

Bulls Head, P. O.
Beaman Corners.

Clinton Corners, P. O.

Clinton Hollow, P. O.

Frost Mills, formerly LeRoy's
Mills, DeWitt Mills, Providence.

Hibernia, P. O.

Pleasant Plains, P. O.

Shultzville, P. O.

Sleights Centre.

Slate Quarry Hill.

Lent, P. O.

Rowland, P. O.

Ruskey, P. O.

Glenrock, P. O.

Sodom Corners.

Kansas.

DOVER TOWN.

Chestnut Ridge, P. O.

Dover Furnace, P. O.

Dover Plains, P. O.

Grants Corner.

South Dover, P. O.

Wing Station, P. O.

Webatuck, P. O.

EAST FISHKILL TOWN.

Adriance, P. O.
Cortlandville.
East Fishkill, P. O.
Fishkill Plains, P. O.
Fishkill Furnace, now extinct.
Fishkill Hook.
Hagaman Corners.
Hopewell.
Hopewell Junction, P. O.
Hortontown.
Johnsville, P. O.
Pecksville.
Stormville, P. O.
Shenandoah Corners, P. O.
Brush, P. O.
Gayhead.

FISHKILL TOWN.

Brockway, P. O.
Brinckerhoffville.
Baxtertown.
*Carthage Landing, P. O., now Chelsea.
Dutchess Junction, P. O.
Fishkill, P. O.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, P. O., now Beacon.
Glenham, P. O., formerly Red Rock.
*Didell, P. O.
Groveville.
Franklinville.
*Hughsonville, P. O.
*Low Point, now Chelsea.
*Myers Corners.
*Middlebush.
Matteawan, P. O., now Beacon.
*New Hackensack, P. O.
Storm King, P. O.
*Swartoutville.
Rocky Glen.
Tioronda Mills, formerly Byrnesville.

Wiccopee, P. O.

Wolcottville.

*Wappingers Falls, P. O.

*In town of Wappingers.

HYDE PARK TOWN.

Conklins Store, afterward Wilkes Dock.
Cream Street.
Crum Elbow, P. O.
De Cantillon Landing, formerly Stoughtenburg Landing.
Hyde Park, P. O.
Knob Street.
Staatsburg, P. O.
Stoughtenburg Landing.
Union Corners, P. O., now East Park.
Stoutsburgh, now Hyde Park.
Campton, P. O.
Fallkill, P. O.
Eel Pot, now Chapel Corners.
Hawk Town, now extinct.
Mud City.
Herringtown, now Hyde Park.
Livingston's Landing.

LAGRANGE TOWN.

Arthursburg, P. O.
Freedom Plains, P. O.
Lagrangeville, P. O.
Manchester, P. O.
Sprout Creek, P. O., now Noxon.
Moore's Mills, P. O.
Titusville, now extinct.
Meddaughtown, now Overlook.
Noxon, formerly Sprout Creek.
Billings, P. O.
Morey's Corners.
Briggs Station.

MILAN TOWN.

Jackson Corners, P. O.
Lafayette, P. O.
Milanville, P. O., formerly West
North East.
Rock City, P. O.
Shookville.
Thornville, P. O.
Maplehurst, P. O.
Enterprise, P. O.

NORTH EAST TOWN

Oblong, P. O.
Coleman Station, P. O.
Iron Junction, P. O.
Millerton, P. O.
Mt. Riga Station, P. O.
North East Centre, P. O.
Ogdenville.
Perrys Corner.
Sharon Station, P. O.
Shekomeko, P. O.
Spencers Corner, Federal Store.
Winchel Station.
State Line.
Irondale.
Sciham, now extinct.

POUGHKEEPSIE TOWN.

Camelot, P. O., formerly Milton
Ferry.
Clinton Point, P. O., formerly
Barnegat.
Channingville, formerly Ed-
wamville.
Locust Glen, P. O.
New Hamburg, P. O., formerly
Wappinger Creek.
Poughkeepsie, P. O.
Stoneco, P. O.
Rochdale, formerly Whipple-
ville.
Spackenkill.

Arlington, P. O., formerly Bulls
Head.

Van Wagners Station.

Freertown, now part of Pough-
keepsie.

PAWLING TOWN.

Campbellsville, now Hurds Cor-
ners.

Farmers Hill, P. O.

Pawling Station, P. O.

Purgatory Hill, Army Camp
1777.

Quaker Hill.

Reynoldsville, now Holmes, P.
O.

Storm House, P. O.

Mizzen Top.

PINE PLAINS TOWN.

Bethel, P. O.

Pine Plains, P. O.

Pulvers Corner, P. O.

Mt. Ross, P. O.

Husted.

Hammertown.

Hicks Hill.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWN.

Crow Hill.

Pleasant Valley, P. O.

Salt Point, P. O.

Washington Hollow, P. O., for-
merly Filkinstown.

Tinkertown.

Gretna, P. O.

Netherwood, P. O., formerly
Baptist Corners.

Bloomvale.

Ward's Mills, now extinct.

RED HOOK TOWN.

Annandale, P. O.
Barrytown, P. O.
Cedar Hill.
Madalin, P. O., formerly Myers-
ville.
Red Hook, P. O., formerly
Hardscrabble.
Tivoli, P. O.
Upper Red Hook, formerly Red
Hook.
Cokertown.
Elmendorf Corners.

RHINEBECK TOWN.

Eighmieville.
Ellerslie.
Montery, formerly Pinks Cor-
ners, Kirchehock.
Rhinebeck, P. O.
Rhinecliff, P. O.
Wurtemberg, P. O.
Hill Side, formerly Glenburn,
P. O.
Fox Hollow, now extinct.
Schultz Dock, now extinct.
Schatzel's Dock, now Rhinecliff.
Slate Dock.
Kipsbergen.

STANFORD TOWN.

Attlebury, P. O.
Bangall, P. O.
Bear Market.
Four Corners.
Hulls Mills, P. O.
Market, P. O.
Old Attlebury.
Stanfordville, P. O.

Stissingville, P. O.
Separate.
Stewart's Corners.
McIntyre, P. O.
Ansons Crossing.
Huns Lake, formerly Thomp-
sons Pond.
Willow Brook.

UNIONVALE TOWN.

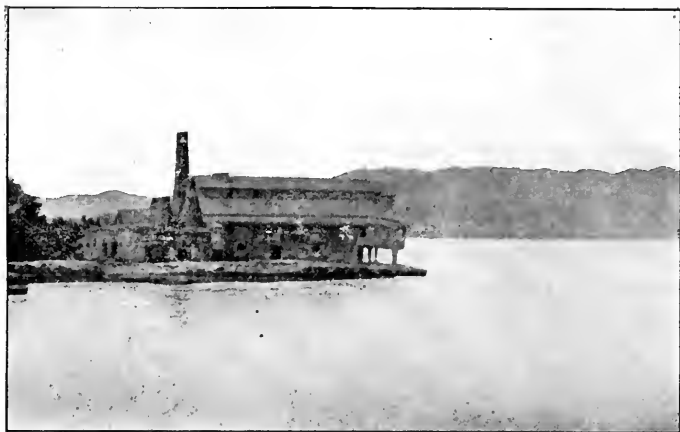
Camby, P. O.
Crouses Store, P. O.
Clove, P. O.
Lamoree, P. O.
Mansfield, P. O.
North Clove, P. O.
Oswego Village, P. O.
Pleasant Ridge, P. O.
Verbank, P. O.
Verbank Village, P. O.

WASHINGTON TOWN.

Four Corners, now So. Mill-
brook.
2d Filkintown, now Mabbetts-
ville.
Hartsvillage, P. O. now Mill-
brook.
Lithgow, P. O.
Little Rest, P. O.
Mabbettsville, P. O.
Millbrook, P. O.
Shunpike, P. O.
Mutton Hollow.
Washington, P. O., formerly
Mechanic or Nine Partners.
Oak Summit, P. O., formerly
Coffin's Summit.
Black Crook.

Chelsea and Its Mill

Charles B. Glass, Chelsea, N. Y.



Old Mill at Chelsea

In 1800 Abram Gerow came from Westchester County and located in what was generally known to boatmen as Low Point, deriving its name from a low point of land extending into the river. Later he purchased a parcel of land whereon he built a log-house and cooper shop where he conducted the cooperage business for a number of years. He had a family of ten children. Jane the eldest daughter, married Charles P. Adriance, who was identified with the early development of the settlement and was actively engaged in the affairs of the village until his death, which occurred in 1892.

About a mile north of the village was another log-house located on the farm belonging to Mr. Terboss.

When the British sailed up the river to destroy Kingston, they made a target of the old house, and while Miss Terboss was standing in the door-way a six pound ball fired from one of the men-of-war struck the end of the building, tearing off some of the siding, doing no other damage. The ball is now in the possession of her granddaughter Mrs. Adaline Munger.

When the writer was a boy, two half-breeds, known to the children of the neighborhood as Indian Peg and Indian Eliz, came to the village two or three times a year to sell their wares, consisting of Indian trinkets and baskets decorated in bright colors. They have long since passed away—the last of the Wappingers tribe.

A map belonging to Isaac Budd, which he kindly placed at my

disposal, shows that the place was surveyed and laid out in streets in 1812, by Robert W. Jones.

It retained the name of Low Point until the completion of the Hudson River Railroad, when the place was named Carthage. Occasionally mail went to Carthage, Jefferson County, causing much annoyance to the inhabitants. To remedy the trouble the word "Landing" was affixed, and it was thereafter known as Carthage Landing. The annoyance continued however, and after repeated efforts to procure a better mail service failed, the name of Low Point was resumed, and it so remained until the railroad built a new station. It was then changed to the present name of Chelsea.

About the year 1820, Cornelius Carman established a ship-yard here, where he built several market sloops and barges for the river trade.

In 1828 he built for Carpenter and De Wint of Fishkill Landing, a steam ferry-boat, named the Plow Boy, this being the first steam ferry-boat plying between Fishkill Landing and Newburgh. Prior to that time periaguas and a horse-boat were the only means of crossing the river. In 1830 another steamboat named the William Young was built for Benjamin Carpenter, of Newburgh. This was one of the pioneer freight and passenger boats of the Hudson River.

The first centerboard used on the Hudson River was introduced by Cornelius Carman, who built sailing as well as steam vessels at Low Point, and it was put by him in the sloop "Freedom."

In 1913 the Collyer Brothers deeded the property to the railroad company, and then the old Carman House was razed and the adjoining land and water front improved.

The club-house and property owned by the "Chelsea Yacht Club", and Castle Point Park, laid out and maintained by the Collyer Brothers, occupies the site of the old shipyard. As related by the best authority, the upper dock and store house was built by a Mr. Hoagland, who engaged in a general transportation business, which was carried on by means of sloops. In 1836 or 1838 he sold the business to John Hopkins, who had for partners Charles P. Adriance and his two sons, Solomon and Gilbert Hopkins. Under their management the business increased to such an extent that the sloops were inadequate for its requirements and to meet the growing demands, the steamboat William Young was purchased and the company disposed of the sloops.

In those days the street leading to the dock was frequently blocked, for a mile or more, with farmer's loaded wagons, coming from as far as the Connecticut state line, and they were often delayed for hours, to unload their produce, and then to be re-laden with supplies for the farm and household.

The firm continued to do a prosperous business, until the com-

pletion of the Harlem Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad when most of this great trade was diverted through other channels; and the farmer's wagons laden with grain, pork, butter and other dairy products became but a memory.

After years of prosperity, Low Point, deprived of its profitable trade, ceased to be a shipping place of importance, and the steamboat was sold and later disappeared from the river.

Captain Adriance continued to do a shipping and commission business, a steamboat making semi-weekly trips until 1878, when he retired.

In 1856 Star B. Knox acquired the property and converted the store-house into a flour mill, where he did a prosperous business for a time. The vibration of the machinery, however, strained and weakened the old building making it necessary to suspend business to repair the damage done. This resulted in the loss of much time and in the expenditure of considerable money. Finally business was resumed and continued for a year or so, when the mill was again closed and so remained until 1868.

Then under a contract made between Mr. Knox and Horace Weeks and Son, of West Farms, the machinery was again put in motion and the mill continued to grind until the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. This brought it in competition with the great steam mills of the west, equipped with modern improvements and better facilities. Being unable to compete, it was abandoned as an unprofitable enterprise.

In 1878 "The Wallkill Cement Company" leased the property to experiment in making Portland cement. Thomas Turner, an expert, who came from England, was employed by the company to superintend the manufacturing of the product. After experimenting for some time he succeeded in obtaining the desired results. This was the first Portland cement made in this country. The Poughkeepsie Bridge Company contracted for the whole output, which was used in the construction of the piers for their new bridge. After the expiration of the lease the business removed to Port Ewen.

In 1895 David Hunt purchased the property and the mill was torn down and the land cleared with the view of erecting a cannery, but Mr. Hunt died before the plans were completed and the project was abandoned.

In 1905 his heirs sold the property to Francis W. Pollock, the present owner. Nothing remains to mark the site of the old mill, except a volunteer growth of elm trees and a heap of broken bricks.

NOTE:

Many years ago, in the days of his earliest law practice, while making a search in the Dutchess County Clerk's office, Judge Hasbrouck happened upon the original of the map referred to by Mr. Glass in the foregoing article. It is filed there as No. 51, and entitled:

"A map of Carthage in Dutchess County at a place

"Called Low Point on the East side of the Hudson

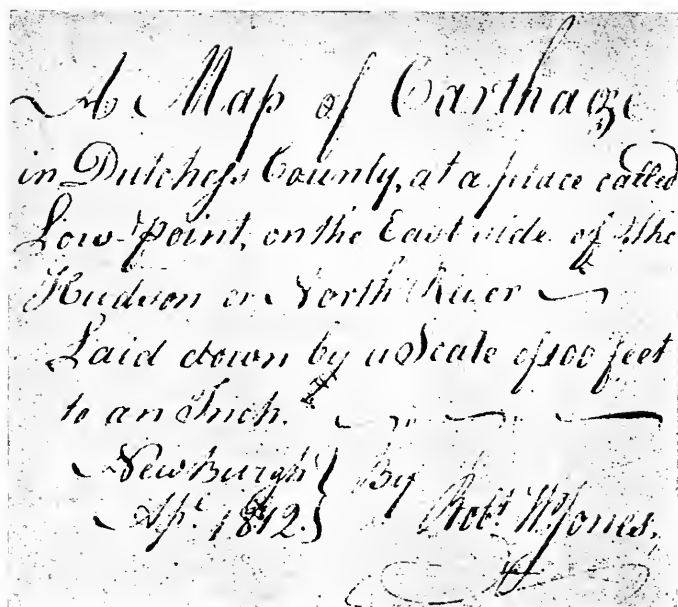
"Or North River.

"Laid down by a scale of 100 feet to an inch.

"Newburgh, Apl., 1812, By Robt. W. Jones."

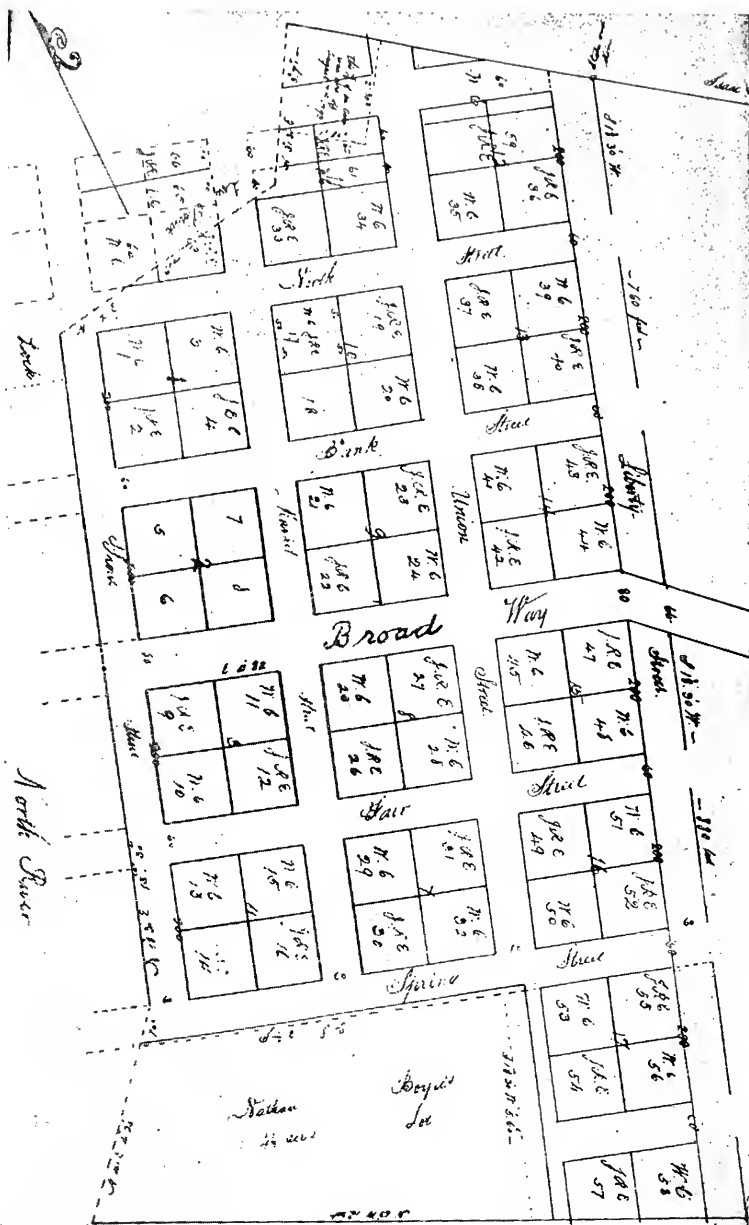
There is presented herewith a reduced reproduction of the same, from a photograph made by Mr. Frank B. Howard, a sad record of a "bursted boom."

The map shows a large tract of vacant farm land to the South of the pictured part laid out in village lots, and thereon appears the legend of the map, which is reproduced full size.



A Map of Carthage
in Dutchess County, at a place called
Low Point, on the East side of the
Hudson or North River
Laid down by a scale of 100 feet
to an inch.
Newburgh } By Robt W Jones,
Apr. 1812.

Detail of Map Inscription



Old Map of Carthage



HENRY LIVINGSTON

1748-1828

From a portrait owned by Dr. William S. Thomas

— New York Decem^r. 20th 79 —
O! happy Christmas to my dear Sally Welles
—
Next Tuesday evening I hope to
see the "bird" for whom alone I could wish to see
— Yes my dear creation next Tuesday evening I may

"He was courting Sarah Welles when he wrote her from New York."

Henry Livingston

By Dr. William S. Thomas.

Henry Livingston was born on the 13th of October, 1748, in his father's home, the Livingston Mansion, on the bank of the Hudson River, a mile south of what was then the village of Poughkeepsie. The Phoenix Horseshoe Works now occupy the spot.

Identity of their names must not cause the son to be mistaken for the parent, Henry Livingston, born 1714, who came early from Kingston to Poughkeepsie, served as Clerk of Dutchess County fifty-two years (1737-1789) and as a member of the Provincial Assembly from 1759 to 1768.

Of the boyhood of Henry Livingston, Junior, little is known. Aside from the place and time of his birth, the first being found recorded of him is that in March, 1770, during a long sojourn in New York City and while at the home of his kinsman, Col. Henry Beekman, his brother, Gilbert, wrote a letter to him from Poughkeepsie.

Three years later he was courting Sarah, the pretty daughter of the Reverend Noah Welles, of Stamford, Conn., when, on December 30th, 1773, he wrote her from New York:

"A happy Christmas to my dear Sally Welles!

"Next Tuesday evening I hope to see the girl for whom alone I would well bear to live. Yes, my dear creature, next Tuesday evening, if my God spares my life I hope to tell you I am so sincerely your friend, as constantly your admirer, as religiously your lover as when I sat by your side and vow'd everlasting affection to you.

* * *

"Miss Bostwick will give you an account of the destruction of our Governor's house in the Fort last night, of the terror of the inhabitants and the great loss our worthy Commander in chief has received.

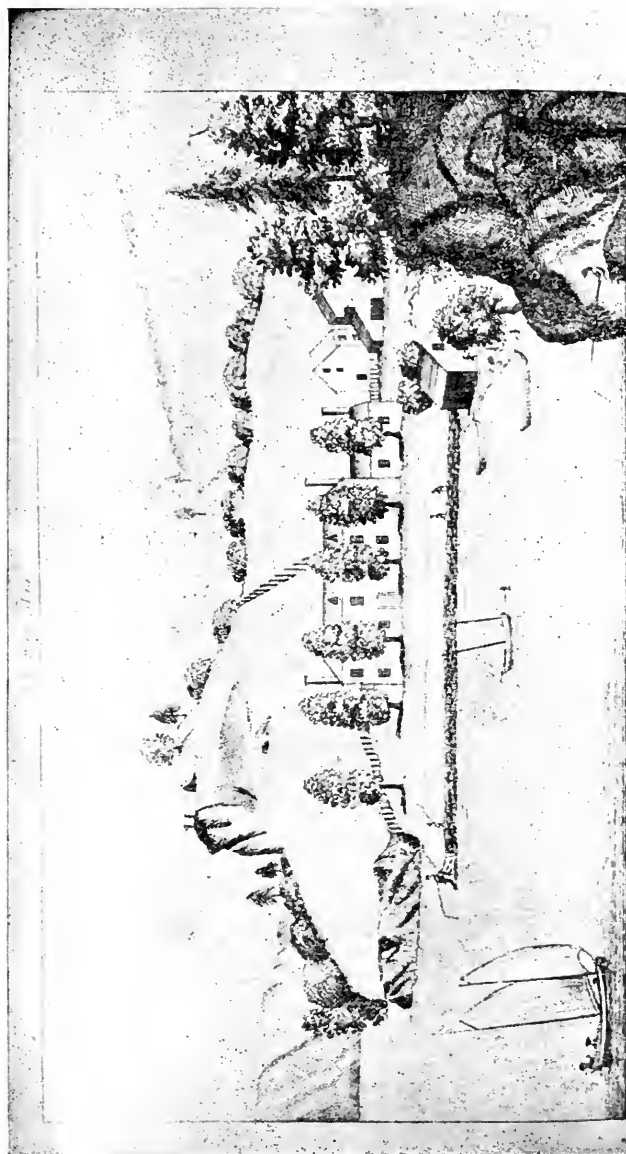
* * *

"I wish I had been prudent enough to have procured a good private stable for the horse I shall ride up and keep at Stamford this winter; however, I must look about when I come there. Tomorrow I expect to send up my necessarys with Capt. Sellick.

"Remember me, my dear Love, to all my friends and relatives at Stamford and remember, my Love, that of all your friends none loves you so sincerely as your

HARRY LIVINGSTON."

During his early manhood he was a frequent sojourner in New York City and, with his brother, the Rev. John H. Livingston, pastor of the Middle Dutch Church there, belonged to the Social Club.

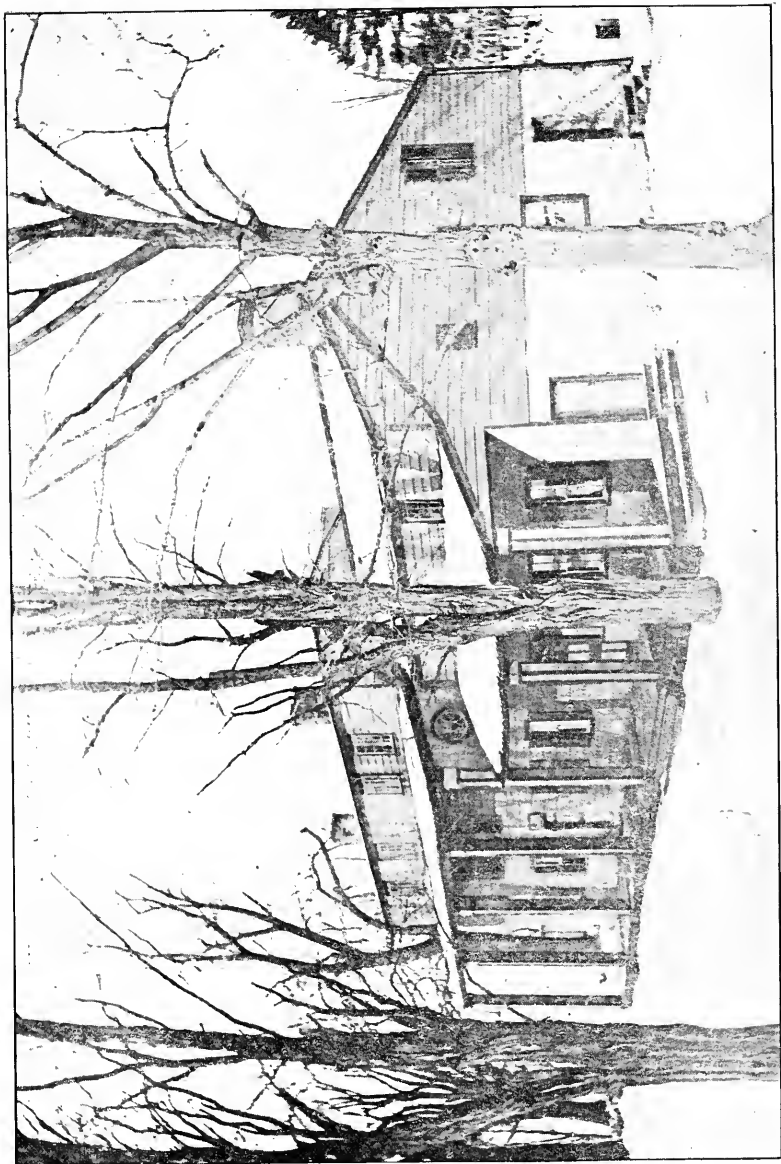


This is the birthplace of Henry Livingston, Esq. in 1791.

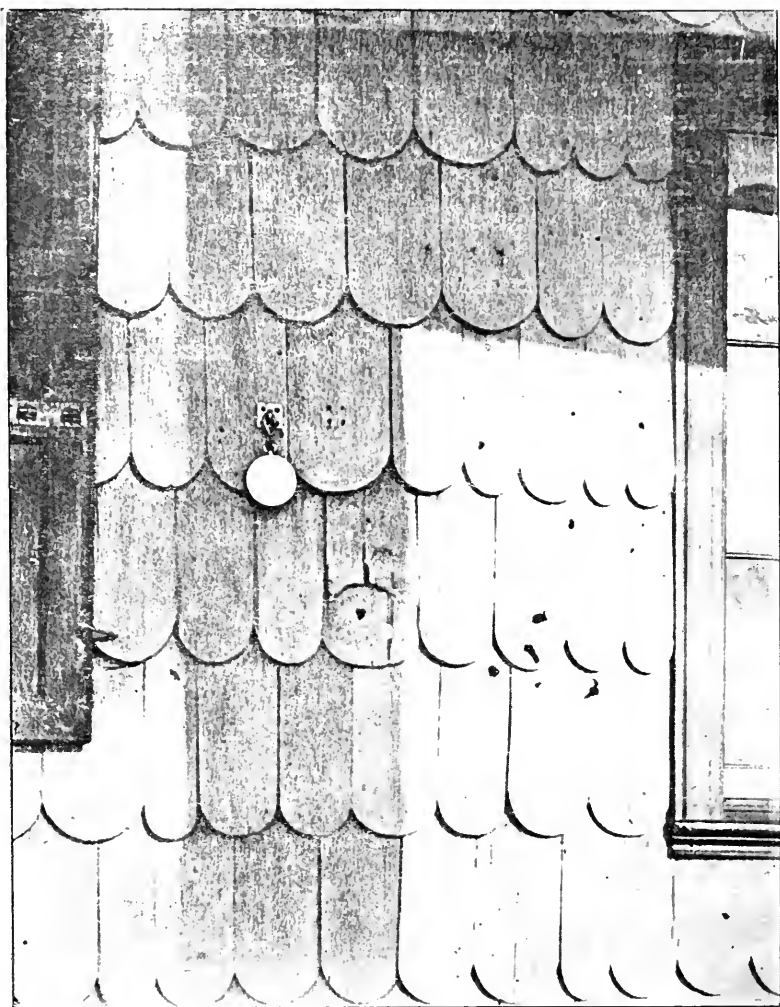
Plate from The New York Magazine for May 1791

Built by his father, Henry Livingston, Senior, this house was the birthplace of Major Henry Livingston, Junior, but it was not here that "A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS" was written. "Locust Grove" was half a mile south of this scene. The drawing is by the Major.

The birthplace of Henry Livingston, afterward the residence of Col. Harry Livingston.



On his expedition up the Hudson, in October 1777, to burn Kingston, the new Capital of the newly created State of New York, the ruthless Vaughn saw in this beautiful, peaceful home on the river's bank only a tempting target for his malignity. He fired a round shot from a cannon on one of his boats through the front of the house, shown with pillared porch in the above picture, reproduced from a beautiful photograph taken by Henry Booth, Esq.



Until the demolition of the old house by the Phoenix Horse Shoe Works, the patched hole through the shingled sheathing of its front was to be seen—a silent witness of English "Schrecklichkeit" of Revolutionary Days.



From Henry Livingston's manuscript music book

Their names appear in a list of its members who were dropped by the ruling Loyalist majority at the outbreak of the Revolution. Opposit the names of the Livingston brothers appears the entry, "Disaffected, but of no political importance." A Tory social club was no place for Henry Livingston, who was already on record as one of the Associators of Dutchess County and in whose private music book may be seen the title to the British national anthem, changed by his quill pen as follows:

GOD SAVE THE (KING) CONGRESS

This manuscript music book tells something of its maker. It is eight by twelve and a half inches in size and contains over two hundred pages of words and music, varying from psalm tunes to jigs. There are love songs in plenty, martial tunes, hunting songs, marches, reels and minuets, beside selections from eighteenth century operas such as "The Jolly Beggars" and Sheridan's "Duenna." The songs are written in great part for the tenor voice and other music of the violin and flute. Joy in its preparation is suggested throughout the book by its carefully written score and its almost engraving-like script and the exuberance of its pen flourishes.

Shortly before the Revolution, the girl he loved accepted Henry Livingston, her father joined them in marriage and the couple settled down to live about two miles south of Poughkeepsie Court House at Locust Grove, a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, lying between the post road and the river. Their dwelling house which stood in the midst of a broad lawn dotted with large locust trees, has since been razed, but there are persons living today who remember the old house which once stood on what is now the property of Mrs. Wm. H. Young, south of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. The ancient 79th milestone from New York, which may still be seen, stood close to the stone house, which, with a smaller wooden wing extending from its west end, faced south toward the driveway leading in from the post road. It had dormer windows in its second floor, with tight shutters and there was a covered porch along the front of the main, or stone, portion. A large stone chimney was at the east end of the house nearest the main road. Entering the front door, one saw a large square hall from which narrow stairs led up to the floor above. "We had in our antique domicile," wrote a daughter of Henry Livingston, "a particularly quiet, out-of-the-way-of-noise little nook, known as 'The Arch.' Hither father used to betake himself, when the family were too turbulent for him to think." Near to the house was a well, forty feet deep, from which the water bucket was drawn by a wheel and chain.

Henry Livingston was twenty-seven years old and his wife twen-

ty-two when their first child, Catherine, was born at Locust Grove, on August 18th, 1775. The Revolution was in progress and he was already commissioned major of the Third New York Continental Regiment, commanded by Col. James Clinton. The regiment was ordered to join the Canada expedition under Gen. Richard Montgomery, whose wife was the major's great-aunt, Janet Livingston.

Two thousand Americans under Montgomery invaded Canada, besieged and conquered the British fortress of St. John's, which commanded the approach to Montreal, and that city was entered in triumph on the twelfth day of November, 1775. But this campaign, which promised so well, finally resulted in the fall of the gallant and beloved Montgomery and in the failure to wrest Canada from the enemy.

To participate in this campaign, Henry Livingston left behind him his young wife and their first baby, Catherine, one week old. His part as a field officer in the expedition is told in a journal kept by him and later edited by his kinsman, Gaillard Hunt, and published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for April, 1898. Here he recounted how, on August 25th, 1775, he set off in a sloop with Col. Clinton and other officers in company with : fleet which sailed up the Hudson River, arriving at Albany two days later. Here the regiment remained, perfecting its organization and equipment until late in September, when the march northward began. Meantime Major Livingston embraced the opportunity to take side trips, visiting the Mohawk Valley, observing things from a farmer's point of view and making notes. Five days of the time of the regiment's halt in Albany he spent in a visit to his hearthside and its loved ones.

The route of Montgomery's little army lay up the Hudson River, along Lakes George and Champlain and down the outlet of the latter, the Sorel River, together comprising the natural highway between Canada and the mouth of the Hudson, a thoroughfare repeatedly fought over as the key to military supremacy in what are now the middle Atlantic states. The major's description of his battalion's journey down Lake Champlain sounds strangely to us, who think of armies moved in fifty-thousand-ton transport ships, troop trains and roaring motor lorries.

"October 4.—At 4 in the afternoon set off from Ticonderoga with Col. Clinton, Capts. Nicholson, Billings and Johnson and 165 men in 14 battoes. That evening reach's Crownpoint.

"Left that place next morning and got as far as one night's, 27 miles from Crownpoint in company with 3 battoes beside my own. * * * The next evening my battoes reach'd a point of land opposite the southern part of Grand Isle, at which island the rest of the boats all stay'd. We kept on the point until 10 in

the evening and then with a small breeze stood down the lake and went slowly on till 3 in the morning when we touch'd on shore and rested in the boat till daylight and again stood down the lake.
* * * At evening landed on the east side of the lake at 7 miles distance to S. of Isle Aux Noix. Pitch'd our tents on the sand and early next morning set off again in a violent rain which lasted without any interruption till we reach'd Isle Aux Noix where we came about noon.

* * *
"By trailing I catch'd a fine pike 2 feet long and a clever bass with which kind of fish and yellow perch and sunfish, the Lake abounds."

Of Canada and the Canadians he comments: "A land of slaves will ever be a land of Poverty, Ignorance and Idleness."

An enemy officer prisoner, one Dr. Daniel Robertson, surgeon's mate of the 42nd British Regiment, stated in a letter written from La Prairie, near Montreal, on October 23, 1775, "I * * * delivered myself up to Major Livingston who received me as a friend and showed me every indulgence possible and much more than I could expect from a stranger. He really convinced me of the nobleness of Liberty by his most generous behavior."

During the latter days of the campaign, Major Livingston, fell ill, and was obliged to make a difficult journey home, delayed by suffering and prostration. The diary tells part of the story:

"December 1.—This morning we set out for Fort George, 3 ox teams carrying our baggage. On one of them I rode. Four miles on the north of Fort Edward I b't a horse, being too sick to ride in a cart.

"December 2.—I was very ill when I set out from Smith's and riding on a bearskin, without any stirrups thro a small snow, too, did not continue to alleviate my distemper. I got as far as Saratoga and lodg'd at the General's, Mrs. Schuyler and her daughter being there."

The journal tells of places and people strange to him, of powwows with delegations of friendly Indians, of his baptism by enemy fire, of the fighting about St. John's and of its surrender, and of his month-long homeward journey. The last entry in the journal is dated December 22, 1775:

"A little after noon I arrived in safety at my house. The God of all mercy be adored for his goodness to an unworthy sinner."

Three years afterward a Christmas gift came to the Major's family in the form of a first-born son to whom was given the name of Henry Welles. He died of a burn when but a year old. In accordance with a custom of the time, the same name was given to the next son who was born a year and a half after his brother.

The Major's military career terminated, it seems, at the time of his illness but he served later in the war as one of the commissioners of Sequestration of Dutchess County. They took over the property of Tories, sold it and turned the proceeds into the State. They transported the families of disaffected persons and gave leases of their houses and farms to others who were loyal to the cause of the Revolution. In the New York Packet, published weekly in Fishkill by Samuel Loudon, appears the following advertisement, 18th January, 1781:

To be Sold at Public Vendue	The Mill and
Stones, iron work and other materials belonging to the	grist, fulling and saw mills at the Continental Village,
late the property of Beverly Robinson. The vendue to	be held on Monday the 29th inst. at the premises, by
Jonathan Lawrence	Commissioners
Henry Livingston, jun.	of
Theo. Van Wyck	Sequestration

Mrs. Livingston died on September 1st, 1783. The Rev. Timothy Dwight, chaplain to the Connecticut Continental troops and later President of Yale College, preached the funeral sermon. He was a connection and friend of the Major's family.

That Henry Livingston was a writer of verses is witnessed in a manuscript book in his handwriting. It contains forty-four metrical compositions, religious, elegiac, satirical, descriptive, domestic and social. One piece is marked "versified 1776", but all other dates entered are included between the years 1784 and 1789.

"A New Year's Address of Richard and George, two boys of the Printer, N (icholas). Power, 1787", is a rhyming appeal printed by their employer and handed out by the newsboys.

"Before the friends of Mr. Power
In this good-natured happy hour,
Respectfully we both appear
And wish you all a happy year."

After a discourse upon the readiness of the Journal to capture all the news and set it before its readers, the boys are made confess:

"And now the end of all this clatter
Is but a small and trifling matter;
A puny sixpence or a shilling
From willing souls to souls as willing."

Among several rhyming "rebuses" in the book is one which conceals in its description of her, the name of a belle, well known in her

day and long afterward among Poughkeepsie people, as Nancy Crooke.

A glimpse into Major Livingston's home life at Locust Grove and an idea of social doings there are presented in his

"Letter to my Brother Beekman, Who Then Liv'd with Mr. Schenck
At New Lebanon, 1786.

To my dear brother Beekman I sit down to write;
Ten minutes past eight and a very cold night;
Not far from me sits, with her baullancy cap on
Our very good cousin, Elizabeth Tappen.
A tighter young sempstress you'd ne'er wish to see
And she (blessings on her) is sewing for me.
New shirts and new cravats this morning cut out
Are tumbled in heaps and lye huddled about.
My wardrobe (a wonder) will soon be enrich'd
With ruffles new hemm'd and wristbands new stitch'd.

* * * *

Now for news, my sweet fellow, first learn with a sigh
That matters are carried here gloriously high.
Such gadding, such ambling, such jaunting about—
To tea with Miss Nancy—to sweet Willy's rout;
Now parties at coffee,—then parties at wine,
Next day all the world with the Major must dine.
Bounce, all hands to Fishkill must go in a clutter
To guzzle bohea and destroy bread and butter."

A love of out-door nature is often shown in his verses. In "An Invitation to the Country," he writes,

What is all the gay town can bestow;
What all its inhabitants share
But trifles and glitter and show,
That cloy and displease as they glare.

By the side of a murmuring stream
Where willows the margin imbrown;
We'll wander, unheeded, unseen,
Nor envy the taste of the town.

Among other titles found in his fragmentary collection of Henry Livingston's verses are the following: "To my Niece, Sally Livingston, on the Death of a Little Serenading Wren she Admired"; "The Vine and Oak, a Fable"; "Careless Philosopher's Soliloquy"; "To a Gentleman, On his Leaving Pakepsy"; "Apostrophe of Rispah, the concubine of Saul, when David slew her Sons for Saul's Crimes".

Henry Livingston's authorship of the verses in the book cited is shown by their internal evidence and by their chronology. Some of

them are addressed to members of his family, as quoted above, while those which were published appeared in print subsequently to the dates given to them in the manuscript condition.

He was wont to make pictures for the amusement of his children. Some of the drawings appeared as frontispieces in the monthly issues of the New York Magazine and Literary Repository between the years 1791 and 1794. Each of these illustrations was accompanied by his own short descriptive article. The identity of the artist and writer is disclosed by Henry Livingston's initials or name subjoined to the illustrations and by editorial notes referring to pictures and stories, at times mentioning the frequently used initial "R".

An allegorical story used by him entitled "The Happy Vale" appeared in the January, 1792, number of the New York Magazine and was illustrated by one of his essays at picture making. The story tells the adventures of "an English gentleman of the name of Millbray, who was Midshipman on board the Cato, of 71 guns, commanded by Admiral Hyde Parker, and which was wrecked in 1771 on the coast of Ave." He discovered in his travels a Utopian region, the manners and customs of whose inhabitants were just as one would wish to have among his own countrymen.

After remaining a widower for ten years, on the first day of September, 1793, Henry Livingston married Jane McLean Paterson, the second daughter of Matthew Paterson, Esq., of the town of Paterson in Dutchess (now Putnam) County. At the time of this second marriage, two children of the four born by his first wife were still living. These were Catherine, now eighteen and Henry Welles, fifteen years of age. They continued to live for some time at Locust Grove.

While there is ground for assurance that the farm did not lack his attention between the years 1793 and 1820, or at any other time, yet during this particular period, he gave not a little time and attention to surveying and map making. In the state archives at Albany are eight official manuscript maps made by Henry Livingston of sections of land along the Hudson River. Besides maps of land under water, there are maps of the townships of Poughkeepsie, Beekman and Fishkill and another of what was then the newly separated county of Putnam. There is in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office an original large scale map made by him of the village of Poughkeepsie at the time of its incorporation in 1799, showing the names and location of the residences of individual householders.

During his later years Henry Livingston was no longer spoken of as "Major", but came to be known as "Judge". The title appears to have been attached to his positions as Justice of the Peace and as principal assessor of taxes for the federal district which included Poughkeepsie and other townships. A notice signed by him appears

in the Poughkeepsie Journal of March 5, 1799 which reads in part as follows:

"The valuations of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves.....may be seen and examined at my dwelling house.....on the 7th day of March next andduring 15 days thereafter appeals will be received and determined by the subscriber..... relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made by the assessors. All persons who suppose themselves aggrieved are desired to enter their appeals within ten days from the aforesaid date.

Henry Livingston.
Principal Assessor of 2nd District."

By the death of his father on the 10th of February, 1799, Henry Livingston's name lost its appendage of "Junior", which it had borne for half a century. His father's will provided for an equal distribution of the estate among his children and their heirs with the one exception of Henry, who received his birthright in property 28 years before in the parent's deed of gift of Locust Grove with its 250 acre farm.

Henry Livingston's name is seen occasionally in the Poughkeepsie newspapers shortly before and for some time after 1800, as a signer, with other citizens, of appeals to electors to vote for Federalist candidates for public office, particularly when John Jay stood for re-election as Governor and when David Brooks ran for State Senator.

The newspapers of this period also contain references to Henry Livingston as a commissioner in bankruptcy.

His second marriage, that with Miss Paterson, had as issue eight children. A peep at the Locust Grove folks in 1802 is to be had by perusal of a letter from its master who wrote from the Highlands of the Hudson while on a surveying trip there. This letter was addressed to his son by the first marriage, Henry Welles Livingston, then studying law in Poughkeepsie and a frequent visitor at his step-mother's house.

"When you see dear mamma, bow down to the very floor and kiss your left hand and press it to your bosom for me, and squeeze and kiss Jane and Edwin heartily for ditto. Shake Sid's and Charley's fists. You have my best affection my sweet boy."

In 1809 Henry Livingston gave a sixty-six-foot-wide strip of land, extending the whole length of his farm, to be used as part of the new turnpike, now called the South Road. By this change the

old post road was shifted twenty rods to the east, thus giving the house a more secluded position.

In the spring of 1817 Henry Livingston surveyed the land for the plant of the West Point Foundry, at Cold Spring, headed by Gouverneur Kemble. The works here became famous for their manufacture of the Parrott gun, a type of cannon used by the Union Army during the Civil War, and they remained in operation until 1894.

A glimpse into the intimate family life of Locust Grove appears in a rhyming letter dated June 11, 1821, from Henry Livingston's twenty-two year old son, Edwin George, sent to his elder brother, Dr. Charles Paterson Livingston, then practicing medicine in Kaskaskia, Ill. After assuring the absent one that true fellowship continued to exist at home, he writes that

"With seeing our friends and returning their calls,
No care intervenes or trouble enthralls."

He tells of a party at which

"Our sisters, myself, with about thirty more
Made as social a group as e'er crowded a floor,
We parted at twelve and soundly at one,
Slept I in the famous old mansion of stone;
The visions of gaiety cheering till morn,
When the magic is broke by the loud breakfast horn."

"Jane, Helen and pa tomorrow set sail,
And anxiously wait the glad summons to hail
That calls all on board and off for New York;
The tight "Sally Frances" plies shrewdly to work.
A fortnight at least they'll stay in the city."

"Pa returns in a week, for naught at his age
Amuses—the fashions and gay equipage;
Far dearer to him is the still country shade
Than the bustle of cities, their pomp and parade."

In this letter Edwin speaks of "Cousin Harry" and here again the reader is cautioned not to mistake Henry Livingston for a kinsman of similar name. The cousin Harry referred to was Henry Alexander Livingston, or Col. Harry Livingston, as he is remembered by some Poughkeepsie people living today. Colonel Harry was the son of Henry Livingston's brother, the Reverend John H. Livingston and both of them resided at the Livingston mansion on the river bank, but never at Locust Grove. Colonel Harry represented Dutchess County in the State Legislature as Assemblyman

and as Senator. As his uncle Henry Livingston declined in years and strength, Colonel Harry became a prominent citizen of the town and of the State, so that to the older generation of inhabitants of Poughkeepsie today, the uncle is lost in the mists of the past and the name of "Henry Livingston" suggests to them only the personality of the nephew, who survived the older man by nearly twenty years.

Henry Livingston of Locust Grove died on February 29th, 1828, in his eightieth year. In the family record it is noted that "His mind was serene and tranquil throughout, and death seemed disarmed of its terrors in the dissolution of our father. Thus, after a pious, useful and happy life, we may truly say, he fell asleep in Jesus." He lived and died a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His bones lie beside those of many others of his family in the Livingston burying ground, now a part of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

This happy-hearted man had a vivacious spirit, wont to express itself in music, verse and story. The descendants of this same dweller in Dutch Hudson River surroundings are unanimous in their belief in a family tradition taught them from infancy, that he was the author of the verses beginning with the lines:

" 'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the
house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse."

His own children and grandchildren have borne written testimony to their belief that he wrote the poem. The circumstances of its production, its first reading to the family by him, as he brought it forth from "the arch" years before its anonymous publication in the Troy Sentinel in 1823, the loss of the manuscript by fire—all these details are matters of common talk among his posterity. A critical comparison of the "Visit From St. Nicholas" with the acknowledged verses of Henry Livingston adds internal evidence supporting the correctness of the family tradition. The story of Livingston's authorship of the poem and of the events which caused it to be credited to another is too long to allow of its presentation here. Some of its salient points are touched upon in an article by Mr. Winthrop P. Tryon, published in the Christian Science Monitor for August 4, 1920.

The matter is referred to here in the hope that its publication may elicit new evidence.



Here Henry Livingston, as a child, hung his Christmas stocking.

Co-operation of Dutchess County Society

The following report from a committee of the Dutchess County Society illustrates the spirit of co-operation which exists between our Society and other organizations formed to keep alive interest in Dutchess County:

New York, January 10th, 1920.

To the President and Council of
The Dutchess County Society:

Gentlemen:

At the annual meeting of this society held in November, 1919, on motion of Mr. William H. Brady, a Committee of Three was appointed to co-operate with the Dutchess County Historical Society in the setting of such landmarks on historical sites as that Society was especially interested in placing; such committee consisting of Mr. Brady, who had moved the resolution, Gen. Stotesbury, and George R. Bishop. By the choice of Messrs. Brady and Stotesbury, Mr. Bishop was chosen the chairman, and has, by correspondence with members of that society, notably the secretary and Judge Frank Hasbrouck, obtained information as to the particular matters in which they desire co-operation. The information is, incidentally, that the Daughters of the Revolution have placed tablets on the principal historical buildings, battle fields of the Revolution, lines of fortifications, and historical sites generally, throughout the County; and the desire of the Historical Society now is, to reset some of the early milestones, or replace the old ones with new, along the various highways in the County where such stones once stood. The Chairman of the Committee recalls those that stood along the old Turnpike—named, as he remembers, the Dutchess Turnpike,—running from Poughkeepsie northeasterly through Pleasant Valley and Washington Hollow, and presumably on to the east through Mabettsville and on to Amenia—these stones bearing the number of miles to or from—"C. H."—meaning the court-house corner, Main and Market Streets; and that along what was termed the New Turnpike, that is, the one passing northeasterly up to Salt Point, milestones also have been placed. We recall also where certain of the Toll-Gates were located, on both those highways. He thinks also stones were set along the New York and Albany road, at least below Poughkeepsie from Market Street down, with a few miles of which road he was familiar. The Committee highly approves the purpose of the Historical Society, and recommends—in case the funds at hand shall be found to warrant it—an appropriation of \$250.00 to be used to assist and co-operate with the Historical Society in such

manner as may be approved by the Committee, the vouchers thereof to be approved by the Chairman of the Committee, and filed with the Secretary of the Society with a final report showing the application of the payments so made, which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) dollars so appropriated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. BISHOP
LOUIS W. STOTESBURY
WILLIAM H. BRADY

Upon reading the foregoing report to the Historical Society at its meeting on February 5th, the Chairman was careful to specify that final action upon the foregoing report would have to be taken by the directors of the Dutchess County Society in New York, to whose President the report has been submitted; which action he assumed would be taken at a meeting in the near future. He also expressed the belief that an approval of the report might be looked for with considerable confidence.

Members of Dutchess County Historical Society

Adams, Wm. P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Adams, Mrs. Wm. P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Adams, Miss Katharine, Red Hook, N. Y.
Adriance, I. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Andrus, Miss H. J., 46 S. Clover St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Arnold, C. W. H., 56 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Aucock, George S., Red Hook, N. Y.
Allen, Lewis H., Staatsburg, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.
Avery, Miss Myra H., 115 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Aldrich, Mrs. Richard, "Rokeby", Barrytown, N. Y.
Abbott, Clinton G., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Adriance, John E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Adriance, James, Fishkill, N. Y.
Anthony, Hon. Walter C., Newburgh, N. Y.

Badeau, Joseph N., 47 Tioronda Ave., Beacon, N. Y.
Beckwith, Miss Elizabeth R., Stissing, N. Y.
Benson, Arthur T., Dover Plains, N. Y.
Berry, Martin, 7 Tompkins Ave., Beacon, N. Y.
Bilyou, George E., Hyde Park, N. Y.
Booth, Henry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bosworth, Wm. L., Amenia, N. Y.
Bower, Mrs. J. K., 212 Julian St., Waukegan, Ill.
Briggs, Edgar, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Briggs, Harry T., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Brinckerhoff, LaTourette, 178 Main St., Beacon, N. Y.
Brown, J. Adams, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Brown, E. Lyman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Browning, Mrs. James C., 858 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Broas, Smith I., 105 South Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Budd, Eugene P., Red Hook, N. Y.
Burroughs, Chas. W., Fishkill, N. Y.
Bowne, Mrs. Charles, 60 S. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Beardsley, Wm. J., 300 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Butts, Ralph F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Budd, George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. Eugene, Red Hook, N. Y.
Bayley, Guy C., Dr., 131 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Budd, Mrs. George A., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Browning, Wm. J., Hyde Park, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.
Browning, J. C., 858 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Barker, Harry C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bedell, Louis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bishop, George R., 142 18th St., New York City, N. Y.
Baldwin, Prof. James F., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Clearwater, Hon. A. T., Kingston, N. Y.
Colton, Prof. Charles, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Cookingham, Dr. H. L., Red Hook, N. Y.
Cotter, Dr. J. H., 251 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Crary, Miss Amy, Beacon, N. Y., Teller Homestead.
Crosby, M. S., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Cole, Miss M. Elizabeth, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Chapman, John Jay, Barrytown, N. Y.
Chapman, Mrs. John Jay, Barrytown, N. Y.
Collyer, Moses W., Chelsea-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Clapp, Rev. Ernest, New Paltz, N. Y.
Clapp, Mrs. Ernest, New Paltz, N. Y.
Coleman, George A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Crane, Monroe, Dover Plains, N. Y.
Crouse, Miss Frances E., Red Hook, N. Y.

deLaporte, Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
deLaporte, Mrs. Theodore, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Dempsey, David, Millerton, N. Y.
Dows, Tracy, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Dow, Alexander C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
DuBois, Miss Frances E., Bangall, N. Y.
Dudley, Guilford, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dugan, John P., Fishkill, N. Y.
Delano, Warren, Barrytown, N. Y.
Delano, Mrs. Warren, Barrytown, N. Y.
Delano, Miss, Barrytown, N. Y.
dePeyster, Miss Julia Anna, Barrytown, N. Y.
dePotter, Mrs. A. S., Red Hook, N. Y.

Edwards, Rev. Wm. A., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Elting, Henry S., Tivoli, N. Y.

Fowler, B. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fowler, Clarence A., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Flagler, H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Flagler, Mrs. H. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
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